The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3260. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM THE TENNESSEE CAPITAL.

Trip of Our Correspondent up the Cumberland to Nashville.

Sentiments and Opinions of the People on the Route.

THE OCCUPATION OF THE CITY.

What is to be Seen There---How the Inhabitants Behave.

THE WOMEN OF THE CITY.

Movements of the Enemy and Prospective Movements of Our Army.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Feb. 27, 1862.

Tuesday, the gunboat *Conestoga* was ordered to proceed from Cairo to this place, for the purpose of conveying orders to such of the gunboat fleet as might be up the Cumberland River. The substance of the order was, I suppose, that all the boats which could be spared, should, together with the mortarboats, report immediately at Cairo, with a view to operations down the Mississippi River.

The *Conestoga*, by the way, is one of the three wooden boats, and apart from her active participation in several fights, including the gallant struggles at Forts Henry and Donelson, has been engaged in active operations ever since last June. There is not a resident on the banks of any of the rivers within two hundred miles of Cairo, to whom the appearance of the *Conestoga* is not as familiar as the trim of his own whiskers, or the features of his helpmate. One day she might be seen moored near some house far up the Cumberland, while her suave commander, Capt. PHELPS, explained to some wondering native the object and scope of the present rebellion—the next day she would probably pitch a shell into the works at Fort Henry, or carefully cruise along the shore in search of, or exchanging broadsides with some masked battery; twenty-four hours after she would be cruising around Columbus, or possibly convoying transports laden with troops on some of the thousand and one expeditions that characterized for so long a period the operations at Cairo during the Summer and Fall of 1861.

The swiftest boat on the river, she has always been used for an express as well as gunboat, and thus, in one capacity or the other, has had scarcely an hour's leisure since she was first set afloat. There is not a house between Cairo and Fort Henry on the Tennessee, and Fort Donelson on the Cumberland, but what claims a friendly interest in the *Conestoga*. She never passes any of them without hats, sun-bonnets, pocket-handkerchiefs, hurrahs and "How-are-you's" being brought into requisition to show their recognition and joyfulness. Until this last trip, the *Conestoga* has been lucky beyond all precedent. During all her fights she has never lost a man, and was never struck but once, and then by a charge of grape, which did no further damage than to literally perforate her smoke-stack and slightly wound a setter belonging to some of the crew.

At Lucas Bend last September, she silenced a battery of twelve pieces that suddenly opened upon her from the shore; at Henry and Donelson the iron shower fell all around her; time and again has she been opened upon by batteries which the rebels had stationed on the river bank for her special benefit; scores of times have rebel riflemen poured a heavy fire upon her as she steamed by some well-timbered bluff, but in no case has she met with a single loss or had a splinter raised by hostile bullets, save with the single exception above referred to. Even that was not serious, as the dog was long since convalescent and can now "set" a bird or wag a tail with any dog in Christendom.

If the *Conestoga* be not peculiarly entitled to the term lucky, there is no luck extant. The following are the names of the officers: Captain, S. L. Phelps; First Master, John F. Duke; Second Master, Chas. P. Noble; Third Master, Benj. Sebastian: Fourth Master, H. Cutter; Master's Mate, James Kearney; Surgeon, W. H. Wilson; Purser, Alfred Phelps; Pilots, A. M. Jordan, Wm. M. Attenborough; Gunner, Henry Hamilton; First Engineer, Thos. Cook; Second Engineer, Alex. Magee; Third Engineer Michael Norton; Fourth Engineer, James O'Neil. I may add that the officers, without exception, are gentlemen in the [complete] sense of the word, and possess, in addition to this qualification, a thorough knowledge of their duties. The efficacy of Capt. PHELPS is so well known that special reference to it would be superfluous. Suffice it that an abler or more gallant officer never trod a plank.

Fort Donelson as we passed it, seemed more formidable than ever; its peculiar characteristics are such that, like a master-piece in painting, or an extended view of some grand mountain scenery, it cannot be appreciated at one view, but becomes huger and more formidable in proportion as one examines it. Why such a position was ever surrendered to less than 100,000, and before it had been besieged six months, is a mystery of the most impenetrable character. With 10,000 Yankees behind the works, and an ample supply of food and munitions, all the rebels this side of Dixie cannot take the Fort within the next decade. There was one pleasing difference between the [illegible] as we saw it this time, and on the Thursday which preceded its capture. The stars and stripes were floating gaily from the loftiest bastion of the works; companies in [illegible] were manœuvring about the grounds; brass bands enlivened the air with everything but "Dixie;" clean white tents and fine-looking soldiers covered the surroundings of Dover, and in short everything appeared as though determination, enterprise and go-ahead-iveness had got possession of the place.

All the way up to Clarksville we found evidences of loyalty among the scattered residences along the banks of the river. Beyond this, however, there seemed to be a decided change. The people were just as plenty, and expressed just as much curiosity to see us, but instead of waving hats and handkerchiefs, they stared at us in sullen silence. They seemed benumbed, stupefied at the change—as though they hardly yet appreciated the fact that it was the Stars and Stripes, instead of the stars and bars that floated from our flagstaff.

[illegible] the negroes, usually so demonstrative, stood [illegible] of astonishment and stupidity, [illegible] disposed deliverers never a cheer, [illegible] did indeed get up a little [illegible]—he was, however, a long distance from any house, and only ventured to shake his battered hat from behind the protection of an oat-stack.

The only other case in which a sign of welcome was vouchsafed, was that of a pretty Miss, of some seventeen or thereabouts, who leaned over the balcony of an aristocratic house below Nashville and shook a delicate white *mouchoir* and her pretty curls at us as long as we remained in sight. Whether she did it from patriotism, for fun, or because her romantic nature was impressed with the quantities of gold lace that so plentifully bedecked our gallant officers, is more than I can tell. Probably it was simply one of those impulses to which "gushing" girlhood is liable, and hence cannot logically be construed as an evidence of public sentiment in that neighborhood.

It is more than probable that in a week or so there will be a marked difference. They have so long been lied to, and deceived by the political, religious, and editorial scoundrels of the South, that they dread our coming as they would the advent of a pestilence. The following is a specimen of the pabulum upon which the masses of the South are fed. It is taken from the Nashville *Banner of Peace*, published by the *Reverend* (Lying) W. E. WARD.

"We have felt too secure, we have been too blind to the consequences of Federal success. If they succeed, we shall see plunder, insult to old and young, male and female, murder of innocents, release of slaves and causing them to drive and insult their masters and mistresses in the most menial services, the land laid waste, houses burned, banks and private coffers robbed, cotton and every valuable taken away before our eyes, and a brutal, drunken soldiery turned loose upon us. Who wants to see this? If you do not believe you will see it, look at Missouri."

As soon as our troops have occupied the country for a few weeks, and by their action given the lie to such assertions as the above, the latent Union sentiment, in this portion of the State, will develop itself to an extent that will overwhelm the traitors beyond redemption. Another week will witness a change of the greatest magnitude.

The river banks, and the country adjoining from Donelson up to Nashville, are of a most charming character. The bluffs, on either side, are broken—now towering up three hundred feet, a square, solid wall of rock—again isolated conical peaks, whose tops are green with cedars, here and there sweeping back from the river in an irregular semicircle, leaving a rich bottom in which nestles a comfortable farm-house, surrounded with orchards and springing fields of Winter grain. The air was warm and delicious; birds chirped and twittered among the boughs, which already are half concealed by the bursting buds and green young leaves of Spring. Tennessee may, judging from the glimpses caught from the river, be well termed the "Garden State," for never was there scenes better calculated to give pleasure to the lovers of the beautiful or the utilitarian than those which spread away on either side of the Cumberland.

Six miles below Nashville we reached Fort Zollicoffer. It is located on the west bank of the river, some sixty feet above the water, and is mounted with eight guns—32s and 64s. Although the guns are mounted the fort is unfinished, being nothing more as yet than a series of breastworks—one for each gun. Two additional guns had been thrown down the bank and lay close to the water's edge—one or two others are supposed to have been thrown in the river, while the balance are indifferently well spiked. The rebels who constructed the fort evidently knew but little of the existence of the gunboats, or else they would have placed the pieces in quite a different position. The guns stand very nearly on a line parallel with the river, thus exposing them to our enfilading fire from the gunboats. The gallant Commodore FOOTE, with his fleet, would have swept the whole battery out of existence in half an hour; but they were evidently intended to operate against transports carrying troops, in which case they would have answered admirably.

Soon after passing Fort Zollicoffer the magnificent State-house, situated upon the highest hill of Nashville, came into view, with the glorious old flag waving proudly from a staff upon the roof. A little further, and the lofty piers of the ruined bridges become visible—a few minutes later, and the *Conestoga* was fast at the wharf at the foot of one of the main streets of Nashville.

The telegraph has long ere this made your readers familiar with the main outlines of the occupancy of Nashville, but at the risk of repetition I will give a summary of the events.

Up to Sunday morning, the 16th inst., the day upon which Fort Donelson surrendered, the impression was prevalent in Nashville that the "Yankees" were being "cleaned out" in the usual wholesale slaughter, buncombe style, customary in the cases of the gallant sons of chivalry. Saturday a dispatch was published as follows:

"ENEMY RETREATING!—GLORIOUS RESULT!!—OUR BOYS FOLLOWING AND REPEARING THEIR REAR!!—A COMPLETE VICTORY."

Gen. PILLOW also sent up a dispatch:

"ON THE HONOR OF A SOLDIER THE DAY IS OURS!!"

PILLOW, however, failed in his prognostication. His "honor," apparently, is not worth speaking of. The only "dispatch" that he can pride himself on is the dispatch with which he, in company with the valiant FLOYD, got himself out of Dover, danger, and the range of Yankee bullets.

The dispatch of the other sanguine individual is also liable to objection, both on account of its lack of truthfulness and its inelegant allusions. Instead of pickling the Nationals, the rebels became the recipients of the condiment above named, both in front and "rear," which, in addition, being thoroughly punched in by the bayonets of the veteran SMITH'S Division, they were glad to get out of their pickle by a surrender.

CAVE JOHNSON was also seized with the prevailing hopefulness, and the dispatch-mania, and from the safe distance of Clarksville, cheered the rejoicing spirits of Nashville as follows:

The fighting on yesterday was mainly between two gunboats and the fort. Boats greatly damaged, and retired. Three out of seven in this river are believed to be disabled. Firing kept up all day on our lines without loss on our side. We hear firing again this morning. They have had large reinforcements. Their whole force supposed to be near one hundred thousand. Our officers feel confident of success, and our troops equally so, and cannot be conquered. A Virginia regiment, McCAUSTIN, took one of their batteries night before last without any loss on our side. Reports of the capture of Russellville and Elkton not believed. Their whole loss, it is thought, exceeds one thousand. CAVE JOHNSON.

Of course the virtuous and Christianly traitors of Nashville were highly delighted Sunday morning, to receive these encouraging assurances of the thrifty progress of rebellion. They were mingling this glad intelligence with their devotions—indulging in cheerful anticipations of the future of Dixie, while they gave vent to Old Hundred, and other Te Deums, when suddenly the delicious union of religion and rebellion was strangled as mercilessly as one throttles a litter of blind puppies, by the advent of the gallant FLOYD, who commanded the vanguard of the retreat from Donelson.

Old Hundred was dropped instanter—devotion was silenced—and if the name of Him they had met to worship was again mentioned in the course of that memorable Sunday, it was generally with the addition of an emphatic "d—n."

HARRIS instantly convened his Legislature, but, finding no Parliamentary remedy against the approach of Yankees with rifles and armored gunboats, they adjourned without calling for the nays, and took a special train for Memphis.

Before night, JOHNSON, with his retreating hordes from Bowling Green, entered the city and struck straight south for Dixie. This added to the general panic, and when a rumor became current that the dreaded gunboats had taken Clarksville and were advancing up the river, the excitement grew to be tremendous.

To save the trouble of writing, I take the remainder of the account from an extra of the *Republican Banner*, issued this morning.

"Such hurrying to and fro was never seen. Before nightfall hundreds of citizens with their families were making their way, as best they could, for the South, many of them having no idea why they were thus recklessly abandoning comfortable homes, or where they were going. About night it was announced that the military authorities would throw open the public stores to all who would take them.

The excitement continued through Sunday night, constantly gaining strength, aided by the destruction of two gunboats at the wharf, which were in process of construction, two fine New-Orleans packets, the *James Woods* and *James Johnson*, having been taken for that purpose. The retreating army of Gen. JOHNSON continued its march, encamping by regiments at convenient points outside of the city.

Monday morning the drama opened in the city intensely exciting. The public stores were distributed to some extent among the people, while the army and hospitals were making heavy requisitions, and pressing all vehicles and men that they could, to convey their supplies to their camps. At the same time considerable quantities were removed to the depôts for transportation South. Evening came and no gunboats and no Federal army from Kentucky. Gen. JOHNSON left for the South, placing Gen. FLOYD in command, assisted by Gens. PILLOW and HARDEE. The apprehensions of the near approach of the enemy having been found groundless, it was determined by Gen. FLOYD that the destruction of the stores was premature, and an order was sent to close the warehouses, and a force detailed to collect what had been given out. This was done as far as practicable; but on Tuesday the distribution commenced again, and continued with more or less restrictions, under the eye of the most judicious citizens, until Saturday morning. Tuesday night the wire bridge and railroad bridge across the Cumberland were destroyed in spite of the most earnest and persistent remonstrances of our leading citizens. The wire bridge cost about $150,000, and a large portion of the stock was owned by the lamented Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, and was the chief reliance for support of his orphaned daughters. The railroad bridge cost $250,000, and was one of the finest draw-bridges in the country.

The scenes which were enacted during the following days up to Monday morning, 24th, beggar description. The untiring energy of the Mayor and city authorities, who throughout this whole affair acted with a prudence, zeal and devotion to the city which cannot be too highly commended, was inadequate to keep down the selfish and unprincipled spirit of Mammon, which run riot, grasping from the mouths and backs of suffering widows and orphans the poor pittance of meat and clothing which was left them as indemnity for months of toil with their needles, and the sacrifice of husbands, sons and brothers in defence of the Southern Confederacy. Through the efforts of the Mayor, however, a plan was adopted on Saturday by which most, if not all of these poor and unprotected creditors of the Government were fully secured by Quartermaster and Commissary stores.

Here was an entire week of panic and confusion, during which millions of dollars' worth of property was lost to the Southern Confederacy, and wantonly destroyed, all of which might have been quietly and safely removed, had the panic-stricken leaders been able to maintain their equanimity in the face of a vague and unauthentic rumor that the enemy were near at hand. Comment upon such management is unnecessary in these columns—it can be heard loud and unsparing from every mouth in the land."

Sunday morning a small advance of Gen. BUELL'S column arrived and took possession of Edgefield, a small town opposite Nashville. Nothing was done until Monday evening, when Gen. BUELL arrived at Edgefield, and was immediately visited by a Committee from Nashville, headed by Mayor CHEATHAM. The hour for a formal interview was fixed at 11 A. M. Tuesday, before which time Gen. NELSON arrived with his column on transports, accompanied by the gunboat *St. Louis*.

At the appointed hour the Mayor and some ten citizens waited on Gen. BUELL and surrendered the city, receiving assurances that the liberty and property of all citizens would be sacredly respected.

The interview passed off pleasantly, and resulted in the issuing of the following proclamation by the Mayor:

PROCLAMATION.

The Committee representing the City authorities and the people have discharged their duty by calling on Gen. BUELL at his headquarters in Edgefield, on yesterday. The interview was perfectly satisfactory to the Committee, and there is every assurance of safety and protection to the people, both in their persons and in their property. I, therefore, respectfully request that business be resumed, and all our citizens, of every trade and profession, pursue their regular vocations.

The County Elections will take place on the regular day, and all civil business be conducted as heretofore; and the Commanding General assures me that I can rely upon his aid in enforcing our police regulations. One branch of business is interdicted—the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors. I shall not hesitate to invoke the aid of Gen. BUELL in case the recent laws upon this subject are violated.

I most earnestly call upon the people of the surrounding country, who are inside of the Federal lines, to resume their commerce with the City, and bring in their market supplies, especially wood, butter and eggs, assuring them that they will be fully protected and amply remunerated. R. B. CHEATHAM,
Feb. 26, 1862. Mayor.

Of course, FLOYD, PILLOW & Co., long ere the National troops had possession, were long miles away from the vicinity of Nashville. No prisoners, save one, were captured, and no stores of any amount, as the latter were all taken possession of by the mob. There were a large number of guns in the city, but they were either spiked, thrown in the river, or placed on the bridges before they were fired. The two gunboats, alluded to in the *Banner*, extra, were also partially burned, and sunk close by the railroad bridge, but fortunately not in a position to interfere with navigation. Several fine steamers were captured, the rebels leaving in such a hurry that they had not time to burn them. Among them were the *Pink Varrble*, *Gen. Anderson*, *G. W. Hillman*, *J. H. Baldwin*, *Charter*, *B. M. Runnion*, *W. V. Baird* and two others. About half of them are side-wheelers and first-class boats. The *Baldwin* was captured yesterday. She had been somewhere up the river, and not knowing the important changes which had occurred in Nashville during her absence, came unsuspiciously into the National net, and was taken.

I have spent a good deal of time to-day in conversing with the citizens, and found but little Union sentiment. Men asserted that they were not citizens of the United States,—didn't want any protection from the Government, and in several cases even refused to sell any goods to the soldiers or officers. One man said he was a Union man, but never had dared say so for fear of being hung; another said the only two nights' sleep he had had in weeks were since the arrival of the National army. Another individual assured me with a very haughty air, that there were no Union men in Nashville except among mechanics and laborers; no gentlemen; he said, were anything but Secessionists, or rebels, if I liked the term any better.

The fact is, that the masses have been so lied to and misled about the purposes of the Government, that they listen with incredulity to the assertion that we do not come for the purpose of stealing their "niggers," and other property. As soon as their minds are disabused of these and kindred lies, they will be prepared to return to their first love—the Union. They admit that our troops behave in a manner as entirely unexceptionable as it is unexpected. Hence it may be inferred that this belief will ripen, ere long, into a substantial loyalty.

At present an air of gloom hangs heavily over the whole city. The stores are closed almost without exception, and the inhabitants gather in sullen knots to talk over the new order of things. One thing they all agree upon; and that is that the destruction of the Suspension and Railroad bridges was a most cowardly and wanton outrage upon the city. This wholesale destruction when compared with the manner in which the National troops disabled, without destroying, the bridges on the Tennessee, invites a comparison between the two forces, that must result favorably to the latter.

Gen. GRANT and Staff came up here to-day from Clarksville, and spent several hours in looking around the city. Among others whom they called upon was MRS. POLK, the widow of JAMES K. POLK, formerly President of the *whole* United States. The residence of the relict of the late President is a handsome brick mansion, on a fine street, and shows by her surroundings that she is a woman of taste. A large yard lies between the street and the house, which is filled with clumps of the trim and elegant cedar, stately magnolias, all green as in Summer, while here and there daffodils and other plants have pushed forth their leaves and flowers with all the richness and beauty of a Northern midsummer. In one corner, surrounded by emblematic evergreens, is a tasteful, costly tomb, beneath which sleeps the once powerful chief of a then united nation.

Mrs. POLK is a well-preserved lady of perhaps 50 years of age. She received her visitors courteously, but with a polished coldness that indicated sufficiently in which direction her sympathies ran—she was simply polite and ladylike; in no case patriotic. While she discreetly forebore to give utterance to any expression of sympathy for the South, she as rigidly avoided saying anything that might be construed into a wish for the success of the Government. She hoped, she said, that the tomb of her husband would protect her household from insult and her property from pillage; further than this she expected nothing from the United States, and desired nothing.

Soon after this her visitors left, satisfied that Ephraim was joined to his idols, and might as well be "let alone." As the widow is of more than ordinary intelligence, and owes the ample fortune which smooths the declivity of her old age to the Government, it is somewhat strange that she should be at once so blindly ignorant of the true character of the present war, and so ungrateful.

The ladies of Nashville—that is, the few of them who have not struck for the warmer and less Yankee-haunted portions of Dixie—are, of course, as full of treason as they are in occasional cases of loveliness. I have seen only two cases of women who are loyal, and both of these are among what might be called the "lower walks" of social life. One of these was a barearmed, bareheaded female that issued from a shanty on the bluffs as we passed along the front of the city, and commenced waving her hands wildly up and down, at the same time *tetering* violently on her toes, like some devotee before the altar of an Aztec idol. She continued this demonstrative but original welcome, till a couple of other females issued from the same shanty, and forcibly carried her indoors. It may be suspected that her loyal recognition sprang rather from whisky than patriotism—a suspicion that my own mind is not altogether free from, as I have carefully reflected upon this singular and almost isolated case of Union feeling.

The other case was also that of an Irish lady, and seemed more the result of genuine loyalty than of stimulants. As Gen. GRANT and Staff were riding through the city, a woman rushed out from a house and throwing up her hands in the style adopted by cruel parents when they say "Bless you, my children," in fifteen-cent novels, exclaimed: "God bless ye, gintlemen! Success go wid ye! Arrah, git in there, ye thafe, and don't be boderin' the life out o' me!" The last remark, I may say, was accompanied by a resounding slap, and was addressed to a dirty-faced gossoon that thrust his unkempt head beyond the doorway—and not, as may be surmised, to the Illinoisian hero. The youth set up one of those vigorous howls so peculiar to offended juvenility, and amid a chorus of slaps, blessings and the roars of the suffering infant, the General turned a corner and disappeared.

A little further, and the party passed slowly by a costly carriage, out of one of whose windows was thrust the head of an elegantly dressed lady. She was giving some directions to the liveried darkey that held the reins; but looking up as the party passed, she caught sight of the Federal uniforms. With a "baugh!" as if she had swallowed a toad, she spat toward the ground, and with a contemptuous and expressive grimace of disgust upon her features, drew in her head, and threw herself back in her carriage. Quite possibly such movements are the very hight of Southern breeding—further North, in the land of Yankees and wooden clocks, a woman who would perpetrate an act of the kind, under similar circumstances, would be regarded—well, to use a convenient everyday expression, as "no better than she should be"—a somebody closely akin to, if not the identical scarlet feminine spoken of in Revelations.

Occasionally I met other specimens of Nashville ladies, who, in many cases supposing me to be a soldier, from the possession of a blue overcoat, described upon meeting a wide semicircle of avoidance, swinging, as they did so, their rotundant skirts with a contemptuous flirt far out, as if the very touch of a blue coat would be contamination. And then the angle at which the noses of the naughty darlings went up, and the extent to which their lips and eyes went down, were not the least interesting portion of these little by-plays, and assisted materially in showing the exquisite breeding of these amiable demoiselles.

A more cynical observer than myself would, perhaps, assert that all this flirting of dresses was mainly gotten up for the better display of pretty ancles, and that those to whom nature had not been kind in this respect, were among those who omitted from their performance, to give their rustling silks the outward sweep. Possibly this view may be true, but I will not be uncharitable enough to indorse it.

It is not probable that our soldiers will allow these evidences of disdain to affect them to any great extent. At present, there are but few ladies in town: hundreds have fled in horror from the approach of the ruthless Hessians of the North; others, unable to leave, have put triple bars before their doors and windows, and hide at once their fears and beauty behind these protections. In view of these facts, those who now wander through the streets are not formidable as to number, and they will, doubtless, soon become, to some extent, civilized.

The rebels had stores here in unlimited quantities, none of which they were able to take away. All, after several days of riot, which, in terror, almost exceeded the three days in Paris in '48, were divided among, or rather seized by, the mob. There were, in addition to the food, several hundred barrels of whisky, the heads of which were knocked in, and the contents allowed to mingle with the waters of the Cumberland.

About 100 of our prisoners, who were captured by the rebels at Donelson, were found at this place upon the arrival of our troops—all of them were either sick or wounded. That they were glad to once more find themselves among friends will not be doubted.

It is not known precisely to what point the enemy is retiring, but it is generally believed that they are concentrating at Chatanooga, in this State. I doubt very much their making any more stands of any magnitude at any point where they can be reached by gunboats. "We can whip you even-handed," said a Fort Donelson prisoner to me, "on land, but d—n your gunboats!"

The water is very high in the Cumberland River; higher, in fact, than it has been in many years. This has favored the gunboats, and to their prestige we owe much in gaining Nashville so easily. Said a citizen an hour since—"I think the Old *Monster* has sent this high water on us; if it hadn't been for that, the gunboats couldn't have come up, and you wouldn't have got Nashville without a big fight!" Doubtless this is pretty much so. The ground around Nashville is broken and covered with timber, and could have been defended for weeks by a determined moderate sized army.

No movements of great importance need be anticipated at this place within a short time. Gen. SMITH'S Division has reached here from Clarksville, and has taken quarters in the suburbs of the city. Several skirmishes have taken place between our pickets and guerrilla parties of the enemy, but it is believed that no considerable force of the enemy is within fifty miles of Nashville. GALWAY.

[Appended to the letter of our correspondent was a list of the killed and wounded at the battle of Donelson, with the nature of the wound given in each case. It is crowded out this morning.]

ANOTHER ORDER OF GEN. HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 4.

Gen. HALLECK, in an order, says:

"On the recommendation of the Governor and the several Judges of the State, it is directed that all licensed attornies, counsellors and proctors be required to take the oath of allegiance prescribed in the sixth section of the ordinance of the State Convention, passed Oct. 16, 1861. Judges of the State Courts will refuse to permit any one to practice in their Courts who refuse or neglect to take such oath.

The Board of Assessment of the City of St. Louis, for the benefit of suffering families driven by the enemy from Southwest Missouri having completed its labors and rendered its final report, it is hereby dissolved."

THE EIGHTH NEW-YORK CAVAERY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 4.

Col. COOK'S Eighth Regiment Cavalry New-York Volunteers, having resigned his commission, Gov. MORGAN has appointed Capt. ALFRED GIBBS, Third United States Cavalry, to the vacant Colonelcy. Capt. GIBBS is a New-Yorker by birth, and is indorsed by Gen. MCCLELLAN as one of the best officers in the army.

THE EVACUATION OF COLUMBUS.

The Town Reduced to a Heap of Ruins by the Rebels.

Their Retreat to Fort Randolph, about Sixty Miles Above Memphis.

DISPATCH FROM FLAG-OFFICER FOOTE.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 4.

A special dispatch to the *Republican*, dated Cairo, the 3d inst., says that Columbus has been evacuated and burned by the rebels.

The gunboat *Benton*, with Gen. CULLUM and Commodore FOOTE, went down the river to-day on a reconnoissance, and found that the rebels had fled, having removed their guns and laid the town in ashes.

Everything was destroyed that could not be carried away.

The rebels retreated to Fort Randolph.

The whole town of Columbus is nothing but a mass of ruins.

The guns of the rebels have also been removed from the island below.

FORT RANDOLPH, TENNESSEE.

In the above dispatch it is announced that the Columbus rebel garrison has retreated to Fort Randolph. This fort is on the Mississippi River, near the town of Randolph, Tipton County, Tenn., about 60 miles above Memphis, 160 below Columbus, and 180 below Cairo. The position is naturally a strong one. The fort is a rough and incomplete earthwork, constructed last Fall. It is built upon the Second Chickasaw Bluffs, more than 100 feet above the river and immediately south of Island No. 34. The lower part of which commands the three mouths of the Hatchie River, a stream (navigable at good stages) that empties into the Mississippi just above the town of Randolph, at the upper edge of the bluffs. These bluffs form natural parapets for batteries, and, at this point, command a view of the Mississippi River for six miles each way. Our iron-clad gunboats, however, by silencing whatever guns may be placed on Island No. 34, might enter the northern mouth of the Hatchie out of the range of Fort Randolph.

The town of Randolph, near which the fort stands, consists of half a dozen or so dilapidated frame houses, and is approached in the rear by several good roads; but the country behind it, being full of ravines and gorges, is capable of being fortified to an almost indefinite extent. It is probable that BEAUREGARD himself is on the ground, attending to this work. The position, however, is really of no manner of use or benefit, except to dispute the navigation of the river. It has no railroad communications, and, as an army stationed there would have to depend on the river exclusively for the transportation of supplies, it would not require long to cut it off and starve it out. So, if the rebels concentrate at Randolph, the capture of Memphis will be so much the easier. If their whole force falls back on Memphis, that place cannot hold out. Memphis is the *entrepot* of four railroads, traversing North, South, East and West. We now hold possession of a good part of the Memphis and Ohio Road, and an army could also ascend the Tennessee River, (as late explorations have proved,) land at the southern boundary line of the State, at a point nearest Corinth, where the Mobile and Ohio Railroad crosses the Memphis and Charleston Road, and from thence "take the cars for Memphis." From Corinth to Memphis, the distance by railroad is about ninety miles, and as rebel reinforcements would be measurably cut off by this movement, the work of reducing the latter city might be prosecuted at leisure. That is to say, no attack would be required to be made until the result should, by the concentration of men and arms, be rendered certain. By carrying out this plan, the same military necessity which compelled the evacuation of Bowling Green, and which now compels the evacuation of Columbus, will in a short time make itself apparent at Memphis. So whether BEAUREGARD fortify at Island No. 10 or at Randolph, or at any other position between Columbus and Memphis, it will not materially interfere with the rapid prosecution of the campaign, to the entire extinction of the rebels in Tennessee.

FLAG-OFFICER FOOTE'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE EVACUATION.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 4.

Secretary WELLES this evening received the following dispatch, dated

COLUMBUS, KY., Tuesday, March 4.

SIR: Columbus is in our possession. My armed reconnoissance on the 2d inst. caused a hasty evacuation, the rebels leaving quite a number of guns and carriages, ammunition and stores, a large quantity of shot and shell, a considerable number of anchors, and the remnant of chain lately stretched across the river, with a large number of torpedoes. Most of the huts, tents and quarters were destroyed.

The works are of very great strength, consisting of formidable tiers of batteries on the north side, surrounded by a ditch and abattis. Gen. SHERMAN, with Lieutenant-Commanding PHELPS, not knowing that they were last evening occupied by four thousand and six of the Second Illinois Cavalry on a scouting party sent by Gen. SHERMAN from Paducah, made a bold dash to the shore under the batteries, hoisting the American flag on the bluffs. It was greeted by the hearty cheers of our brave tars and soldiers.

The force consisted of six gunboats, four mortar-boats and three transports, having on board three regiments and two batallions of infantry, under command of Col. BUFFORD. Gen. CULLOM and Gen. SHERMAN being in command of the troops.

The former leaving a sick bed to go ashore, discovered what was evidently a magazine on fire, at both extremities, and immediately ordered the train to be cut, and thus saved the lives of the garrison. While I cannot express too strongly my admiration of the gallantry and wise counsels of the distinguished Aid and Engineer of Gen. HALLECK, Gen. CULLOM, I must add, that Commanders DAVIS, WALKER and STEMBLE, and Lieuts.-Commanding PAULDING, THOMPSON, SHIRK and PHELPS—the latter being in command of the Mortar Division, assisted by Lieut. LUFORD, of the Ordnance Corps of the United States Army, nobly performed their duty.

I have my flag on board the *Cincinnati*, commanded by the gallant Commander STEMBLE. Gen. SHERMAN remains temporarily in command at Columbus.

(Signed) A. H. FOOTE, Flag-Officer.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, March 3, *via* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 4.

The boat from Old Point has arrived, but brings no news.

Nothing had yet been heard of the released Union prisoners.

No flag of truce had passed between Fortress Monroe and Craney Island.

Gen. WOOL has refused to permit any more passengers to go South.

The *Constitution*, on her way up to Newport's News was fired into by the rebel boat, but not damaged.

Military Appointment.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 4.

Gen. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, has been appointed by Governor MORGAN, Inspector-General in place of Gen. PATRICK, resigned, and has entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Norwegian at Portland, and the Arabia and Bremen at this Port.

Further Discussion of American Topics in Parliament.

Interesting Debate on the Trent Affair Between John Bright and Lord Palmerston.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

France and the Mexican Imbroglio.

The Roman Question Under Discussion.

Spain Demands a Monarchy for Peru.

Troubles in the Germanic Confederation

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

The steamship *Norwegian*, from Liverpool on the 20th, and Londonderry on the 21st ult., arrived at Portland yesterday morning.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Capt. STONE, which sailed from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 16th of February, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Bremen*, from Southampton on the 19th ult., reached here last evening.

The steamship *Europa*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th ult.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 20th.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 20th.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 20th.

The *Tuscarora* left Gibraltar on the 13th ult., for the Spanish waters of Algesiras. She had been watching the *Sumter*, which still remained at Gibraltar, unable to procure coal.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th ult., the supplementary estimates for the naval and military expenditure in the *Trent* affair, amounting in all to £973,000, were moved, and unanimously agreed to.

In the debate on the subject Mr. BRIGHT strongly denounced the policy of the Government. He said the money had been worse than thrown away. The threatening menaces were quite uncalled for, and gave Earl RUSSELL'S first dispatch, which, he said, had more the appearance of a declaration of war than a courteous demand for a just object which America could not fail to accede. He refuted the idea that the American Government was influenced by a mob, and argued that the interests of England were so bound up with America that it was in every respect unadvisable to inflict a sting that it would take centuries to remove.

Mr. BAXTER indorsed the tone of the Government but condemned the tone of the Press.

Lord PALMERSTON defended the Ministers, and said that Mr. BRIGHT'S opinions were confined to himself; he contended that there was every reason to justify England in backing up her demands in the manner she did, as the course of the American Government clearly showed that they did not, at the earlier stage of the affair, regard the act as one they ought to disavow. There were doubts whether England's demands would be complied with, and certainly the people were not prepared to submit to a refusal. He pointed to the eulogies that were showered upon Capt. WILKES, and said that the British Government, with these facts before them, would have deserved condemnation if they had not taken steps to enforce their demands. He thought the course taken deserved commendation, and believed it was calculated to insure the continuance of peace.

In the House of Lords, on the 18th, the Earl of CARNARVON called attention to the imprisonment of Mr. SHAVER, a British subject, in Fort Warren, and said it was a clear case of compensation.

Earl RUSSELL said Mr. SHAVER had not claimed compensation, and it was not for the Government to do it for him, neither had he rebutted the charges brought against him.

Earl RUSSELL deeply regretted the civil war in America, and expressed the hope that England would treat with forbearance any stretch of power not intended to injure British interests, nor to insult the British flag.

Earl DERBY presented some petitions, in which the *Trent* affair was justified, but said that he entirely dissented from the views of the petitioners.

Orders had been received at Sheerness to dismantle all gunboats prepared for commission under the American difficulty.

The steamship *Great Eastern* had been safely placed on the gridiron at Milford.

A deputation from the Galway Steamship Company have had an interview with Lord PALMERSTON.

The *Daily News* and *Star* publish the correspondence with Mr. SEWARD relative to the passage of British troops through the State of Maine. The latter journal accords great praise to Mr. SEWARD for his course in this respect.

The reading of the Address to the Emperor of France had taken place in the Senate, and debate commenced upon it on the 20th inst.

The address regrets the suffering inflicted by the civil war on trade and manufactures, but agrees with the Emperor that the friendly relations of the two countries render neutrality incumbent, and believes that the quarrel will be all the shorter if not complicated by foreign interference.

The Paris Bourse was lower and the rentes were quoted on the 20th inst. at 70f. 40c.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 19th were unimportant. The bill legalizing the marriage with a deceased wife's sister was passed to a second reading in the Commons, by 144 to 133.

The Irish *Times* says that Sir ROBERT PEEL is reported to have said in response to some inquiries relative to the Galway Line: That when that Company were prepared to perform their part of the contract, Government would be ready to perform theirs. It is inferred from this, that when the Company present to the Government Inspector four first-class ships, of approved strength and speed, Government will give the subsidy.

A proposition was pending among the Scotch iron masters to blow out one-eighth of their furnaces, owing to the depression in the iron trade, but it fell to the ground, owing to a want of unanimity among the masters.

The *Morning Post* has an editorial, urging the removal of the prohibition in the West Indies against the efforts for obtaining colored laborers from any part of North America, and advocates the migration of free negroes from Canada to the West Indies, to develop the cotton culture of those islands.

It is asserted that the Government has said there was confirmation of the news *via* America, that the

Spaniards had sustained a decided defeat by the Mexicans, and that the dispatch of reinforcements is rendered necessary.

It is rumored that Prince Napoleon is dissatisfied with the terms of the address on the Roman question, and will move amendment in more energetic language.

The Bourse continued very heavy, and on the 19th the three per cent. rentes further declined nearly one-half per cent., closing at 69.95. The four and a half per cents declined more than one per cent., closing at 99f.

A decree is published, admitting into France, free of duty, rough and purified cast iron, old iron bars, hoops and sheet iron, steel in bars and sheets, and rolled copper, when coming from abroad and destined for re-exportation after having been converted in French workshops into ships' machines, or any other work in metal.

Another decree reduces the interest on Treasury notes to 2½, 3, and 3½, according to the time of falling due.

The *Moniteur* says the Government of the Emperor has requested information at Rome respecting the pastoral letter convoking all Bishops to Rome for the canonization of martyrs, the letter having been published in France without having been previously communicated to the Government. Cardinal Antonelli replied that the invitation was simply a friendly one and not obligatory in character—only intended to give weight to the religious ceremony. On this reply the French Government expressed the wish that the Bishops should not leave their diocese, and must not ask permission to quit the Empire except where serious diocesan interests should call them to Rome.

The application for Conversion Four and Half per Cent. Rentes had reached twenty millions francs.

The new Italian Loan was announced at London on the 19th ult. The total is £1,782,000, (issued at 74,) required for Railroad purposes. One-fourth of the loan was subscribed for in Italy.

Baron Ricasoli stated in Parliament that the Government had no intention to send ships to reinforce the Mexican expedition, but merely considered it advisable to send a few frigates to the colonies to protect Italian subjects.

The English Funds were dull but steady on the 20th ult. Consols closed flat. Money was in moderate demand at the general rate of 2½ per cent.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

The Mexican Expedition—France on a Lark—A Serious Error—Mr. Slidell in Paris, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, Feb. 14, 1882.

It is tolerably clear now to every one that the Mexican Expedition, so far at least as France is concerned, is a mere adventure, backed neither by State policy nor by a clear understanding of what they want to do. Several months ago the American Minister at Paris expressed uneasiness about this expedition, not from any want of confidence in the good intentions of the French Government, but because, so far as he had been able to inform himself on the subject, they did not exactly understand the nature of the enterprise they were undertaking. This early appreciaton of the American Minister has been confirmed by subsequent events, and it is evident now to every-one that not only is the scheme a wild one, but it has been badly managed, as well.

M. Thouvenel, as the published documents show, denied to Lord Cowley that the French Government had taken any steps toward changing the form of government in Mexico, or the nomination of the Grand Duke Maximilian of Austria to the throne Now this may be so, because it would be, no doubt, difficult for Lord Cowley or any one else to prove the contrary; but I repeat here what I stated in a former letter, that Gen. Almonte did not go to Vienna to see the Grand Duke Maximilian until he had had several interviews with the Emperor Napoleon, the last one of which interviews took place two hours before the General left Paris for Vienna.

It is highly probable that between Gen. Miramon and Gen. Almonte, the Emperor as well as the Spanish Cabinet, has been misled as to the real sentiments of the Mexican people, and it may be that as regards the transformation into a Monarchy, the Emperor has gone so far as to say to what M. Thouvenel styles "the Mexican party," meaning, of course, Messrs. Almonte, Miramon & Co., that if what they told him about the desire of a majority of the Mexican people for a Monarchy was true, that he would support them and recommend a Prince to their acceptance. The Ministerial journals here have constantly represented that a majority of the Mexicans desired such a change and the *Patrie* even went so far in its exclusive intelligence as to announce that a certain number of the States of Mexico, which number was a majority, had named delegates, who were then on their way to Europe to demand an intervention in favor of a Monarchy.

These misrepresentations of the Mexican monarchial agents have led the French Government into an error, and, there is reason to believe, have disgusted them with the whole enterprise. When the first expedition started, it was believed that the Monarchical Party, headed by Almonte and Miramon, was so powerful that the combined forces had but to show themselves, and the thing would be decided without striking a blow. Subsequent intelligence, obtained principally from M. Mercier, at Washington, disabused the mind of the Emperor on this head, but he was then so far engaged in the affair that he was obliged to carry it through, cost what it may. It was then that he ordered forward the late large reinforcement, and gave orders for a reserve force which will follow, if required. The unanimity with which the Mexicans are uniting to defend their country from foreign invasion, did not create astonishment in England, but it did in France. The Emperor is now reduced to his first programme, that of seeking the money that is due to France, leaving the monarchical programme to take care of itself. But the mistake—and this to France is the important part of the affair—was that the expedition was so managed as to arouse the national *armour-propre* and the jealousy of the Mexicans, and gave them time to organize a combined resistance, thus converting what was supposed to be a peaceful enterprise into a warlike one, and requiring for its execution additional men and a large expenditure of money.

These blunders have naturally produced dissatisfaction in France, and make the people and the Government wish they were well out of the enterprise. The occasion is a good one for the mediation of the Government of the United States.

Mr. Slidell has taken a handsome and extensive suit of apartments, in a new house on the Champs Elysées, while Mr. Eustis is also handsomely located in the Rue de Rivoli. I understand that, in view of the little sympathy shown for their cause by the Governments of France and England, the secession agents have fixed upon the following line of conduct: They will remain till June, or till the cotton crisis of the present year is at its height, and then, if they see no probability of an intervention, to return home, shut themselves up by passing a high tariff bill, and then wait for England and France to come to them, which they certainly think they will, for it seems an impossibility to chase the illusion from a Southerner's mind that Cotton is king. It does, indeed, appear incredible, but up to within ten days, up to the time when the Emperor Napoleon and the English Parliament declared against intervention, the Southern agents and the Southern politicians abroad, notwithstanding their stereotyped boast that all the statesmanship of America is in the South, firmly believed that France and England, but at least England, was going to declare at the opening of Parliament in favor of an intervention, or, at the very least, of a contingent intervention. You may judge how much the destruction of this illusion has cost them. Both at London and Paris the Southern agents have hired men, mostly Ministerial employes, to give them information as to the sentiments of the two Governments; and these men, knowing that good news is better paid for than bad, took care, most probably, to furnish only the first.

Every one here recognizes that Secession is dead in Europe. Sheffield and Lyons are making just now more of a row than Manchester and Rouen, and people all at once begin to see that there are other suffering interests besides cotton. From present indications, we should not be surprised to see France and England declare indirectly for the Union, as the shortest road for bringing about a revival of perishing commerce.

There is a strong feeling growing up also, against the Confederate privateers, because it is feared that they may, on the high seas, rob and destroy the ships and crews of neutral Powers. The journals are demanding a guarantee against such a contingency.

M. Thouvenel emphatically denies that the French Government in July last, or at any other time, made propositions to the English Government to go into a Convention for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN MATTERS ABROAD.

MR. BRIGHT AND LORD PALMERSTON ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House, on the 17th ult., Sir H. Willoughby asked whether the £973,000. to be voted for these Supplementary Estimates was the whole charge which the country would be called upon to pay, and whether the House would have an assurance that money voted for one purpose should not be applied to another.

Sir G. Lewis said it was impossible for the Government to say at the present time whether the estimate would cover the excess of expenditure; but, as far as their information went, they believed the Estimates would be sufficient. As to the transfer of items from one branch of the Estimates to another, the practice was in accordance with the existing law.

Mr. Bright—Sir, before you leave the chair, I should like to make two or three observations on this vote. I am not going to object to the vote, of course. I have had too much experience of such matters to attempt any such thing [a laugh]; but, after the prodigious sums voted last year and the year before, I think we are now driven to consider whether the expenditure of an additional million is necessary or wise. Now, I am not about to find fault with Her Majesty's Government, as regards the recent transaction with the Government of the United States, so far as I see anything, or expect to see anything, in the bluebooks containing the correspondence between the Foreign-office in England and that Department of the State at Washington. So far as the dispatches signed by Lord Russell go, I make no complaint about them. It does not appear to me that the request made to the American Government was one which they could reasonably have objected to, or the language in which it was couched such as they were entitled to complain of. Therefore, so far as that goes, I have no charge to bring against Her Majesty's Government; but it does appear to me clear that there was great inconsistency between the conduct of the Foreign-office, as exhibited in those documents, and the conduct of certain other departments of the Government. It is not customary in ordinary life for a person to send a polite messenger with a polite message to a friend or neighbor or acquaintance, and at the same time to send a man of portentous strength, wielding a gigantic club, and making every kind of ferocious gesticulation, and still to profess that all this is done in the most friendly and courteous manner. That is what has been done by Her Majesty's Government in this case; and I am about to explain for a moment why I think this million has been worse than thrown away. Besides being thrown away, it leaves behind it consequences of much more value or much more harm than the million itself. The House will recollect that at the very time when the Cabinet was said to be meeting to discuss the form of dispatch to be sent by the Saturday's boat to America, there appeared in the newspapers which are the especial organs of the Government language of the most violent and offensive character; and that instantaneously—probably the very day the dispatch was written—steps were taken, both as regarded the army and the navy, exactly as if the dispatch itself had not been a courteous demand for compliance with a just request, but rather a declaration of war. Now, the effect of that in this country must be very obvious. It created an almost universal impression that there was something which the Government knew and which the country did not know. Though nobody but the Government could imagine that a cause of war could arise out of that question, it was supposed that the Government knew war to be inevitable, or that they intended war if war could by any possibility be made out of it. Looking to what occurred at the time, I suppose that the answer to be given to me will be based on either of two theories, which I venture to say are about as false and about as ignorant as any ever offered to Parliament in justification of any proceedings. Certain organs which affect to represent the Government—and which are sometimes the slave of the Government and sometimes its master—stated that the Government at Washington, and Mr. Seward especially, were anxious to get into a war or difficulty with this country, if they could do so, in order to get out of the war with the South, and under cover of war with England to make a peace or terms of some kind—I suppose by acknowledging the independence of the Southern States. That is one of the theories. Nothing could be offered to rational men more absurd or more impossible. Mr. Seward cannot make war. The President himself cannot make war. Mr. Seward and the President together cannot make war; but the President and Congress can make war. Therefore, we may be perfectly certain that it did not rest in the brain of any one man, however eminent or however ingenious, to consent to the dismemberment of the United States under cover of a war with us. Then it was stated again that the Government of America were so entirely under the influence and direction of the mob that they could not listen to the courteous demand of the English Government; that, in fact, what we wanted was not to overawe the Government, but to overawe that mob which in the United States may be supposed to overrule and overawe the Government. (Hear, hear.) I see that I have hit the point exactly which honorable gentlemen have imagined to themselves; *but honorable gentlemen who have watched the history of the United States from the beginning to this hour must know that there never has been a great nation in which what is familiarly termed "mob law" is less known or has less influence.* ["Oh, oh!"] Wherever men have votes, club law and mob law necessarily disappear. ["Oh, oh!"] I confine my observations entirely to the Free States of the North; but if any honorable gentleman thinks that I am not fairly describing the fact of the case, I ask him to look at the circumstances that have occurred. He must know that the Government at Washington, whether in the removal of a distinguished and popular General, or in the removal of a Minister, or in the recognition of the fairness of the demand of our Government for the surrender of two men, perhaps more hateful to them than any other two individuals in the world, have not hesitated to do what they considered to be right. I say that, looking at these things, the man must be prejudiced beyond all power of conviction who thinks that the Government of North America have been influenced by the action of the mob to any extent beyond that which is found to prevail in this country, and in almost every other country in Europe. Now, the noble lord at the head of the Government will have this advantage over me of course, and so will any of his friends who may take a different view of this affair—they will say, and I cannot prevent them from saying, that whether they were wrong or not in their policy, that policy has been crowned with certain success. [Hear, hear.] But that is not always conclusive of a policy being right. I have not the smallest doubt that what made it a question whether those men would be surrendered and war avoided was, not the tenor of the dispatch, but the articles in the Press known to represent a section of the Government, and the movement and operations of troops and ships, which were understood as a menace to Washington. Every man who has access to the shelves of the Foreign-office knows that, when a question as to the right to take those men came to be considered, whatever use might be made of English precedents, nothing whatever could be said if you adhered to American practices and principles. And it is clear to any man who read the speech of Mr. Sumner in the American Senate—in which speech he collected the authorities on both sides, all of which must be known at our Foreign-office—that the American Government would have been utterly unable to resist the demand of the English Government, in accordance with American practices and principles, however courteously that demand might have been made. It was, indeed, very well known to those who were at Washington at the time, that the influence of those military preparations was not felt upon the Government and people of the United States, but on the Ministers who represented the European Powers; for I have reason to know that there were not fewer than two of the Ministers of the European Powers at Washington who expressed their decided opinion that there was an intention on the part of some section of the Government, or of some powerful classes in this country, if the opportunity offered, to engage in war with the United States, [a cry of "No! no!"] and the effect of that statement and opinion was this, that every man who felt himself aggrieved or humiliated by the course taken by Her Majesty's Government asked himself, "Shall I gain anything by this surrender, or shall I wait for some other opportunity for the action of hostility so apparent?" I do not bring this charge against the Government of this country, or say that they intended war; but there were many persons in this country who were led to that conclusion. I think it likely that the noble lord at the head of the Government, bringing down his traditions from a time of past war, when right and justice were little regarded by the most civilized nations of Europe, thought that the only mode of securing what he wished was by this great demonstration of force. Now, I believe that on this question, as on some others, and on this more than others, there is no other powerful Government in the world that is so uniformly disposed to abide as far as possible by known and defined law as the Government of the United States; and when I heard that this demand had been made, with my knowledge of their previous course in respect to these questions, I had no doubt whatever that the matter would be amicably arranged, except that the menaces from this side might make it difficult for them to concede the demand of Her Majesty's Government. As to the effect of these demonstrations on English interests I wish to say one word. I will not count up how much the fall in stocks, railway shares, and other securities amounted to, but in one market alone, that of Liverpool, the effect of what was done, not on board the *Trent*, not by the dispatches of the Foreign office, but by the warlike preparations of the Government, was to reduce the value of one article alone to the extent of £3,000,000 sterling. I have not seen it myself, but I have heard of a letter from Bombay or Calcutta, which states that on a certain day, when the news arrived that war between England and the United States was imminent, a complete paralysis took place in the trade of Bombay and Calcutta; and from that time up to the period of the latest advices that paralysis continued, to the great loss and inconvenience of persons engaged in the commerce of that country. And when news arrives from Australia we shall, doubtless, hear that from the moment when war appeared to be likely or possible, not an ounce of gold was shipped to this country. No man could know that an Australian ship would not meet with an American man-of-war or privateer and, doubtless, the panic that prevailed in India would also be felt in Australia. This is a view of the question worth looking at. Your people are employed by the operation of this commerce and the security of the capital embarked in it; and when there arises between two friendly countries any transaction like this unhappy accident of the *Trent*, [a laugh,] I do not know whether any one on the Treasury bench laughs because I call it so. [A pause, during which the honorable gentleman directed his gaze upon the front Ministerial bench.] I say it was an unhappy accident. *As regards the United States Government and our own Government, it was nothing but an accident; and no one knows this better than the noble Lord at the head of the Government.* And when accidents of this or any other kind arise that can possibly cause jarring between the two countries, it is the policy and the duty of the Government, in the first place certainly, to try all those moderate and courteous means which it would like to have tried itself before it has recourse to measures which send a paralysis through all the ramifications of the greatest commerce of the world, and create immense loss among almost all classes of the people. Now I may say with the utmost satisfaction and truth that the noble Lord at the head of the Government was not more pleased than I was at the favorable termination of that untoward event. If the noble Lord believed that there was no course by which war could be prevented but that which he took, it would be very harsh and unfair to blame him. But, knowing how much the United States Government are bound up and connected with the humane principle of international maritime law, he might have trusted much more to their desire to act in accordance with international law, than to the force that had been brought against them. We shall do well to remember that the Power which is for a moment partially disabled and crippled, yet which gives its support to the Washington Government, consists at the present moment of 22,000,000 of people. These Northern States, ten, twenty and thirty years hence, will increase as rapidly as they have ever done before in population and power. They are our countrymen to a great extent. We have few enemies there, except those who left these shores with feelings of discontent aginst this Government because their grievances were not removed. And it is worth our while, on all moral grounds, and on grounds of self interest, that we should, in all our transactions, acknowledge our alliance and kinship with such a nation, and not leave behind an ineradicable and undying sting, which it would take many years, perhaps a generation or two, to remove. The War of Independence, eighty years ago, left such a sting; the war of 1812 inflicted similar mischief. The course taken by the Government, if not in the demand made, not in the dispatch by which that demand was accompanied, not in the courteous manner in which Lord Lyons managed the negotiations—[cheers]—but in the instantaneous and alarming menace of war, coupled with the offensive charges made every day by the Press which supported the Government, tended to leave on the mind of every American a feeling that England had not treated the United States in that magnanimous and friendly manner which they had a right to expect from us. I am glad to see that a remarkable change has operated day by day, both in this House and out of it. It is obvious that since the course taken by the American Government has been known, a great change has taken place in the opinion of this country. *It has become more friendly to the Washington Government, for people now see that it is a real Government, not ruled by a mob, or disregarding the law, but struggling to maintain the integrity of a great country.* They see in that country the home of every man who wants a home, and, moreover, they believe that that greatest of all crimes that any people in the history of the world has ever been connected with, the crime of keeping in Slavery 4,000,000 of people, is, under the providence of a Power very much higher than that of a Prime Minister of England, or the President of the United States, marching on, as I believe, to its entire abolition.

Mr. Baxter could not concur with Mr. Bright in condemning the measures of the Government, which showed that Great Britain was in earnest. So far from the event creating bitter feelings in America, he believed it would in the end, and before long, lead to a much better understanding between the two countries.

Lord Palmerston—I am not going to answer the latter part of the speech of my honorable friend who has just sat down; that is a topic which will be more properly handled by my right honorable friend near me (Sir G. C. Lewis,) when he comes to make his statement about the Estimates. But I am unwilling to let a longer time elapse without making some observations on what has fallen from the honorable member for Birmingham. I said on a former occasion that it was desirable in this House that we should not only pass laws and vote estimates, but should be the organs of the opinions and feelings of large masses of the community. I go further, and I admit that it is sometimes useful that this House should hear the views and opinions of individuals, and to-night we have had an example of the singular opinions of one instead of the general opinion of many. [Laughter.] But I think it must be admitted that the opinions which my honorable friend has expressed are as nearly as possible confined to himself. [Laughter.] Sir, my honorable friend does justice to the course which the Government pursued in making their demand for redress from the American Government. Upon that point there is no difference of opinion. [Hear, hear.] He has done full justice to the considerations which influenced my noble friend at the head of the Foreign office when he instructed Lord Lyons to make the communication, and to the delicacy, judgment, and good taste with which Lord Lyons complied with his instructions. [Hear, hear.] It is well, therefore, to know that the ground is cleared of any objections upon those preliminary points. But my honorable friend thinks that we were wrong in those military and naval preparations which have been made; that we were wrong in sending out troops who went with what I think he called "ferocious gesticulations." [Laughter.] I do not know to what particular circumstance he alludes, but the weather was cold when they were going, and if they did make "ferocious gesticulations," it must have been for the purpose of warming their hands. [Laughter.] But the point of my honorable friend's argument is this, that the United States were bound by various obligations of international law to give up those persons who were taken from on board the *Trent*, and that in the course which they took they were not swayed by mob influence. My honorable friend says where everybody is a voter, there can be no mob. I do not quite agree in that theory. [Hear, hear.] But he contends that the United States Government were bound by their own principles to do that which we asked them, and that they were quite free, nor was any control exercised over them by any class of the community. But, now, I would just ask him if the United States Government held all along that they were bound by their own principles to disavow any act contrary to those principles, and, therefore, to afford redress, why did they keep those four gentlemen in prison? [Cries of "Hear, hear."] Was it because, as he states, those gentlemen happened to be the objects of great hatred to the United States Government, for that is not the reason why an act of injustice should be committed? (Cheers.) Why should those gentlemen be kept in prison, who, according to the acknowledged principles of the Government, were entitled to their freedom from the first moment? (Hear.) It is to my mind, true, that the United States Government had not came, in the earlier stages of the matter, to the decision that this was an act which they must disavow, and that they were bound to restore those persons. (Hear, hear.) But my honorable friend says that no compulsion was exercised upon the United States Government; that as to war, Mr. Seward and Mr. Lincoln could not make it upon their own authority—we know that very well; it requires the sanction of the Senate—and that therefore it was quite foolish and criminal in us to take measures calculated to provoke a war with the United States. But had we no ground for thinking that it was very doubtful whether our demand would be complied with? [Hear, hear.] And will any man tell me who remembers the indignant feeling throughout the whole country at the insult and outrage which had been committed, that the people of Great Britain would tamely have submitted to a refusal? [Cheers.] Well, then, if that refusal came we should be bound to extort by the usual means that compliance which had been refused to a more courteous application. [Hear, hear.] Well, what reason had we to think that a refusal would not be given? My honorable friend cannot have forgotten transactions so recent and events so fresh in the memory of every one. Why, what was the tone and temper of the Northern States? We knew that Capt. Wilkes had done this act upon his own authority, and that the United States were quite at liberty to disavow it if they chose. Mr. Adams told my noble friend that in a dispatch which he received from Mr. Seward it was stated that the United States were free to act as they pleased, and that its conduct might depend upon that which the British Government might think fit to follow. The dispatch went no further.

Mr. Bright—It did go further.

Lord Palmerston—I don't know that. Well, Capt. Wilkes declared that he had done the act without authority and instructions. But did the people, did the public of the United States hesitate as to whether what had been done was right or wrong? [Hear, hear.] It is well known that Capt. Wilkes was made a hero of; and for what? Why, the reason was distinctly avowed and put forward—viz., because he had had the courage to insult the British flag. [Hear, hear.] There was a great ovation at Boston, where, I believe, persons holding judicial situations, among whom was a person in high office, the Governor of the State, joined in the general chorus of approbation. [Hear, hear.] But you may say that that took place at a public meeting, and that we have heard many foolish speeches made at public meetings, and a great many opinions there expressed which were not backed or reëchoed by the rest of the country. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] But did things stop there? When Capt. Wilkes went to the theatre in New-York the whole audience rose, as they might haue done at the entrance of a great liberator of his country; they rose in honor of Capt. Wilkes, and cheered him, I believe. [Hear.] Well, were the American Government entirely free from participation in such demonstrations? With respect to some Governments, it is said that one Department does not know what another Department does, and it is sometimes made a reproach here that Departments conduct their affairs at cross-purposes; but in America the Naval Department—the Secretary of the Admiralty actually approved Capt. Wilke's conduct, and thanked him, and only ventured to hint that Capt. Wilkes had shown too great forbearanee, and hoped that the example would not, in that respect, be brought into a precedent in future. [Hear, hear.] Then, the House of Representatives, if I mistake not, voted thanks to Capt. Wilkes, and approved his conduct. [Hear, hear.] Here, then, were the American public, the Government, a branch of the Legislature, all approving the act committed. Well, with all these facts before our eyes, should we have been justified in supposing that a mere courteous application, asking the American Government to have the goodness to deliver the four captured persons into our hands, would have induced them to say, "*The whole American people see that we have insulted your flag and are glad of it; but as you ask for the prisoners as a favor, as a favor we assent to the delivery!*" I really think that we should have been deserving of condemnation and censure as short-sighted men, not actively alive to the interests of the country, if we had simply rested our case on the demand. (Cheers.) Moreover, it is well known that it was generally said by persons in America, and also I believe by some Americans in this country, that the four prisoners were not to be delivered—"that they won't and shan't be given up." What was considered by the Americans to be our weak point, and what was the circumstance which made the United States always more difficult to deal with by England than by France? It was the thought that Canada and the British North American colonies were defenceless. (Cheers.) What, then, was it our duty to do? It was to strengthen them, and make the Americans see that we were able to defend ourselves on that point which they thought to be the most vulnerable and most easily accessible to them. [Hear, hear.] That was not "ferocious gesticulations." ["Hear, hear," and laughter."] It was simply a defensive measure—[hear]—it was simply strengthening that part which had been weak and might be attacked, and the knowledge of the weakness of which might induce the Americans to maintain that position which they had up to that moment occupied—to retain these men in prison and refuse to comply with our demand for their restoration. [Hear, hear.] Therefore, so far from Her Majesty's Government be obnoxious to blame, I think that the Government are deserving of commendation for what they did; and, though they performed no more than their duty, they performed it promptly and efficiently, and have met with, I believe, the approbation of the country at large. [Cheers.] I think, then, that the censure of my honorable friend, the member for Birmingham, is not deserved, and that what we did was not at all calculated to provoke the Government of the United States. It was simply a measure which it was our bounden duty to take, seeing the uncertainty of the result of the communications carried out from this country. *So far from any feeling of ineradicable irritation between the two countries being engendered by the course pursued, I believe that a contrary course would have produced such a result.* If Her Majesty's Government had submitted to a declared insult, no doubt a vote of censure would have been passed on them. Still the act would have been done, and a sense of humiliation and degradation would have been perpetually in the minds of at least the present generation, on account of the gross and unatoned for insult committed against the country. I agree with my honorable friend who has just sat down, that the course actually pursued is one much more likely to produce peace between the two nations. There start up from time to time between countries antagonistic passions and questions of conflicting interest, which if not properly dealt with would terminate in the explosion of war. Now, if one country is led to think that another country, with which such questions might arise, is from fear disposed on every occasion tamely to submit to any amount of iniquity, that is an encourrgement to hostile conduct and to extreme proceedings which lead to conflict. It may be depended on, that there is no better security for peace between nations than the conviction that each must respect the other, that each is capable of defending itself, and that no insult or injury committed by the one against the other would pass unresented. [Hear, hear.] Between nations, as between individuals, mutual respect is the best security for mutual good-will and mutual courtesy; and, therefore, in my opinion, the course pursued by the Government is one much more likely than that suggested by my honorable friend, the member for Birmingham, to secure the continuance of peace. [Loud cheers.]

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

IMPRISONMENT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN AMERICA—THE CASE OF MR. SHAVER.

In the House of Lords, Feb. 18, Lord Carnarvon called attention to the arrest of Shaver, a British subject, by the American Government, and his imprisonment in Fort Warren. As Mr. Shaver had suffered much in health, and been in imminent peril of his life, Lord Carnarvon considered that it was especially a case for compensation, accompanied with expressions of regret on the part of the American Government. He wished, therefore, to know whether any claim for compensation had been made by Her Majesty's Government, and whether there would be any objection to lay the correspondence respecting it on the table of the House.

Earl Russell—I will first reply to the question of the noble Earl with regard to the claim for compensation. Mr. Shaver has not made any claim for compensation for the imprisonment he suffered; consequently, not having received any claim from him, I have not forwarded any to the United States Government. As the noble Earl went on to argue this question, it is necessary that I should give some explanation as to this and other cases. The noble Earl seems to have forgotten that which appears to me to be the gist of the case, which is this: Whether, the writ of *habeas corpus* being suspended in the United States, and suspended by an authority which the United States themselves think sufficient, there was any sufficient ground for the arrest and detention of Mr. Shaver. In a letter of the 13th of December it is stated that Mr. Shaver made himself, or suffered himself to be made, the organ of communication between the Confederates in arms against the United States Government in the South and their agents in Canada and Europe. That letter also states that Mr. Shaver conveyed arms (revolvers) into the so-called Confederates States.

The Earl of Carnarvon—There is no admission of the sort on Mr. Shaver's part. It rests simply on Mr. Seward's assertion, without a tittle of evidence.

Earl Russell—If the noble Earl would allow me to go on, I was about to say this was the assertion of the United States Government, and in a letter of the 17th Mr. Shaver declares that all these charges are unfounded, but there is no investigation either on one side or the other. I think that before I ask for compensation for Mr. Shaver I ought to have some evidence that these charges are unfounded, because if it were true that Mr. Shaver had made himself an organ of communication, had given encouragement to the Confederates in arms—if he had conveyed arms to them—he would then have acted in direct contradiction to the proclamation of Her Majesty's Government, which proclaimed neutrality between the United States and the so-called Confederate States, and the British Government would have had no right to ask for compensation. *Mr. Shaver has never shown that he was not so engaged, and the case remains on the assertion of the American Government.* On a former occasion I referred to what I wish my noble friend had referred to—the letter of Lord Palmerston in 1848 and 1849, with respect to the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act in Ireland. Two American citizens were at that time arrested in Ireland, and when the American Minister asked for the reasons of that arrest, Lord Palmerston, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied that they were engaged in secret societies in America which were intended to foment and encourage revolt and disturbance in Ireland. My noble friend did not give any positive proof of that assertion, but he simply made the statement on the part of the Government of Great Britain. I don't remember that any compensation was asked for on that occasion, and I am inclined to believe that the statement made by Lord Palmerston, on the authority of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, was perfectly correct, and that there were grounds for the detention of those two American citizens. My noble friend says that there has been no regular suspension of the act of *habeas corpus* in the United States. In that respect, again, there is a misapprehension, which is natural enough in this country, and which arises from ignorance of the institutions of the United States. The writ of *habeas corpus* in this country depends upon an act of Parliament, and, therefore, whenever you require to suspend it, it is necessary to bring in an act of Parliament for the purpose. But the *habeas corpus* in America is not a special act. It does not require an act of Congress to suspend it in case of insurrection. The only point the American Constitution has left vague and unsettled, is the authority by which it may be suspended. But all parties in America appear to have consented that this authority should reside in the President, and the Secretary of State acting under his orders. *I do not see that we can contend that this is not a lawful authority, and, being so, that we must not receive it, though it may have been acted on to the injury of British subjects, as well as of American citizens.* The noble earl speaks of compensation in these cases of imprisonment, and thinks that such arrests should not be allowed to pass without strong remonstrances on the part of Her Majesty's Government. It appears to me that one must be ignorant of the state of affairs in America to resort to this argument. In America there exists not only a great revolt, but a state of civil war; and there are many persons in the Northern States who sympathize with the South, as there may be persons in the Southern States who sympathize with the North. Both to the Government of the United States and that of the Confederacy, there is that condition of danger in which they may have recourse to extraordinary measures. If the noble Earl will refer to the history of this country during the Revolutionary War, he will find that the writ of *habeas corpus* was frequently suspended. In Ireland there have been periods when it was suspended almost year after year. Now, can we say that in every one of the cases in which persons were then taken up on suspicion there existed that legal proof on which they could have been convicted? We can say no such thing. If it has ever been necessary to suspend the *habeas corpus* at all, I certainly do not wonder that, in the present state of things in America, the Government has resorted to this extraordinary measure. I confess I think it a lamentable situation for that country, both for the Government of the Northern States, and for those who are in arms against it. It is a great calamity for that country that such a civil war should have taken place. I am therefore disposed to view with some forbearance acts which, in other Governments and under other circumstances, would call for remonstrance. The noble earl asks whether I have written to Lord Lyons any other dispatch than that laid on the table. I have not written to Lord Lyons in reference to the case of Mr. Shaver, as I believe that our Minister is taking all the steps in the matter that are consistent with his duty. It may be that Mr. Shaver is entirely innocent of the charges brought against him, or it may be proved that he was taken when acting against the Government. In the former case he may demand compensation, and I should instruct Lord Lyons to ask for his release. But as the case at present stands, I certainly cannot give any instructions to such effect. I cannot tell whether he was or not the means of communication between persons in the North and others in arms for the Confederate States, and till I have some proof on that subject I cannot interfere.

A COMMENT UPON THE DISCUSSION.

From the London Times.

If anybody is dissatisfied with the matter as it stands, and wishes, with Lord Carnarvon, that we should help Mr. Shaver to prosecute a claim for damages, he must first make himself sure on one or two points upon which we are far from sure. We feel ourselves that we cannot dispute the right of the United States Government so to deal with their own citizens. Nor can we enter into a question of the precise authority competent to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, when the Americans themselves waive their own doubts on the point. The rules of public necessity which justify the detention of a citizen apply with even a greater force to the case of a foreigner, especially one speaking the same language, and moving about everywhere in the way of his business. We have ourselves seized and detained Frenchmen and Americans upon a like cause. *The common-sense view of the matter is to let it drop.* Mr. Shaver has had his talk, before, during, and since his imprisonment. Mr. Seward, Lord Lyons and a dozen other officials, have had a good deal of talk; and, finally, Mr. Shaver can now add a long list of his own sufferings to those of his Royalist ancestors. That the Americans are grossly inconsistent we should admit. We are aware that they have a dozen Shavers in every foreign State on their own Continent, and that they have extorted immense damages on behalf of such men from the weakness of those States. But we are bound not by their precedents, but by our own, and *we cannot say that we see in this affair anything more, at the worst, than one of those slips which people are sure to make when the instinct of self-preservation confounds the reason, blunts the better feelings, and even obstructs the senses themselves.*

THE DESTRUCTION OF CHARLESTON HARBOR.

EXPLANATIONS OF EARL RUSSELL.

In the House of Lords, on the 14th ult., the Earl of Stanhope rose to put a question to the Foreign Secretary in reference to a report which had just reached this country that a second squadron of ships, laden with stone, had been dispatched by the Government of the United States, to be sunk in Maffitt's Channel, in front of Charleston harbor, and also that a third squadron, laden in a similar manner, was in progress of equipment for a similar object. He wished to know from the noble Earl whether he had received any dispatches from Washington in confirmation of that report, and, if so, what course he intended to take in the matter. The former dispatches of the noble Earl had laid before the American Government in so comprehensive a form, and with such unanswerable arguments, the considerations which ought to guide them in regard to such enterprises, that he had hoped that it had settled the question. [Hear, hear.] That dispatch seemed to be a most worthy sequel to the policy with respect to American affairs, which all parties were agreed in thinking had done so much credit to the noble Earl, and had so fully vindicated the honor of the country, and to the approbation which had already been bestowed on that policy he begged to add his humble meed of praise. It was difficult to see how the sinking of large ships laden with stone on banks of mud at the entrance of a harbor could end in anything else but the permanent destruction of that harbor; and it was on that ground, as far as he could understand, that the measure was originally put forward and afterwards justified. The permanent destruction of a harbor was not justified by the laws of war. [Hear, hear.] War undoubtedly sanctioned many grievous acts, but it did not sanction any act of this kind. [Hear.] *The permanent destruction of a harbor was not an act of war of man against man, or of nation against nation, but it was an act of war against the bounty of Providence, which had vouchsafed harbors for the advantage of commerce and for the civilizing influences of intercourse between one people and another.* [Hear, hear.] On this ground we were well entitled and were bound to enter a protest against such acts. [Hear, hear.] He wished to hear from the noble Earl whether these reports were well founded, and, if so, whether he had taken or designed to take any steps in the matter. He should also wish to know whether the noble Earl had received any communication from the Government of France on the subject, and whether the Government of France, to his official knowledge, had made any similar representations to the Government of the United States with respect te the destruction of the Port of Charleston.

Earl Russell said the Government had no official information on this subject subsequent to that which had already been laid on the table of the House. However, the sinking of vessels at the mouth of a harbor was an operation of so much importance that he could not but believe that the reports which had appeared must have some foundation. He was happy to hear the noble Earl's protest against the permanent destruction of any harbor. Considering that these were commercial harbors, and that in time of peace, when there was severe weather, vessels of all nations, even those not ultimately destined for them, ran there to find refuge, to destroy them was undoubtedly an act of barbarity. The noble Earl would have seen that the reply of the American Government was that these stone vessels were intended to be an obstruction in the channel to aid the blockade, but that they were not intended for the permanent destruction of the harbors. In conversing with the American Minister at this Court that was the view which he took. He said that the permanent destruction of Charleston harbor was impossible; that the two rivers which formed the harbor would be sure to make a channel, and that it was impossible, even if it had been intended, to effect the permanent destruction of the harbor. That, he said, however, was not the intention. *The intention was only to make a temporary obstruction, and when peace was restored that obstruction would be removed.* That, he believed, was the view taken by the American Government. There had been some communication between Her Majesty's Government and that of France on this subject, with regard to which the Government of the Emperor took the same view as that of Her Majesty. But whether France had made any official representation on the matter to the Federal Government he was not able to say.

A BLAST FROM THE TORY ORGAN.

From the London Herald.

The Federal Government is again at its work of hostility to mankind. More stone-laden ships have been sunk in Charleston harbor, to complete the destruction which was intended, but not achieved, by the first expedition. What have their friends to say for them now? The excuse urged for their atrocity by Americanized Englishmen has been, in plain words, want of success. We were told that they had not completely blocked up the harbor; they had only injured it. Some of their advocates had the impudence to assert, or the inconceivable folly to believe, that no more than this was intended—that it was desired, not to destroy the entrance, but to make it difficult and dangerous, with a view to facilitate the operations of the blockade. If it had been so, it is not easy to see that the crime would have been thereby lessened. To deprive the world at large of a gift of nature so valuable as an excellent harbor is an outrage on civilization, and an offence against all commercial nations. It is a violation of neutral rights similar to that involved in the paper blockade which it is intended to assist—an attempt to deprive neutral vessels of that trade with one belligerent which cannot be lawfully interrupted by the other, except under certain well-defined conditions, which such an operation is expressly meant to evade. It is, therefore, an act which might justly be treated as a *casus belli* by any or all nations having commercial relations with the port so assailed. *But the sinking of ships with a view not to close the entrance but to render the navigation perilous, is a crime of a much more atrocious character.* It is an endeavor to expose to risk of shipwreck vessels only liable at worst to capture, and seamen not liable to any penalty whatever. It is, in one word, a practical conspiracy against neutral seamen if they attempt to enter a harbor which by all the laws of nations they have a perfect right to enter *if they can*—a trap laid for the lives of the subjects of friendly Powers such as could not legitimately be employed even against civilian enemies, and, therefore, *an act which would put its perpetrators outside the pale of civilization, and entitle neutrals to deal with them not merely as enemies but as pirates.*

REBEL PRIVATEERS AS MEN-OF-WAR.

POSITION OF THE HAVRE PRESS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Paris, Friday, Feb. 14, 1862.

The Federal men-of-war, five or six in number, whose ineffectual cruise in search of the *Sumter* your readers are acquainted with, have found an ally in the Havre papers, and, *proh pudor!* in the *Journal des Débats*. The apologist of the stone blockade denounces the destruction of American merchantmen by the daring Confederate cruiser as piracy, and goes the length of endorsing the vile insinuation of the *Journal du Havre*, that the *Sumter* has burnt several French and English ships, and murdered their crews. "Who can say," exclaims the Havre journal, "that in its voyage from America to Europe the *Sumter*, in the hopes of finding specie, or precious metals, on board, has not attacked and destroyed several English and French vessels, and concealed its crime by the massacre of their crews?" It is difficult to say whether this imputation is more infamous or absurd. A grain of common sense would, most people would fancy have enabled the writer of the above calumny to come to the conclusion that, were the commander of the *Sumter* so prone to murder as he supposes, he would hardly have taken the trouble to incumber himself with the crews of the American merchantmen he destroyed. In former days, when the *Débats* was impartial, it would have abstained from recording the cowardly insinuation without a word to protest against it. But so far from that being the case now, it continues Jesuitically to support the outcry of these Havre papers, all of them, of course, disinterested supporters of the Havre shipowners interested in the American trade, for the aid of "all the European maritime Powers in putting down the violent *coups de main* of the two Confederate ships—the *Sumter* and *Nashville*—in the guise of privateers," and which these papers do not hesitate to designate as pirates.

These feelings appeal for intervention in behalf of a country which possesses a comparatively powerful navy, to crush two vessels whose aggregate tonnage does not amount to 1,000 tons, will not create much sympathy for the Federal cause. The helplessness of the Union on land is shown by the inaction of what they complimentarily describe as their "army," on the banks of the Potomac. Their friends in Europe now tell us that they are equally helpless at sea, and resort to the most unjustifiable devices to induce Europe to fight their battles for them on an element of which they claim to divide the supremacy with England. Be it also noted that this appeal comes from the great advocates of neutrality whenever any peculiar atrocity, any remarkable breach of international law on the part of the North calls for European intervention. Further comment on such manœuvres is unnecessary; but, before leaving the subject, let me notice a gross misstatement of the *Journal des Débats*. The *Sumter* and *Nashville* are no more privateers than they are pirates. They hold regularly signed commissions, and *the helplessness of their antagonists proves that the States to which they belong have fully earned the right to be considered as belligerents. Can as much be said of their enemies?*

ANOTHER PROTEST AGAINST THE RECOGNITION OF PRIVATEERS AS MEN-OF-WAR.

From the Journal des Débats.

We have remarked on the complaints which have been made in some of our seaports in consequence of the presence of several Confederate cruisers in the waters of Europe. The reflections on this subject, published by several journals, appear to us most judicious. No matter what may be said, the civilized world will never admit that privateers can be assimilated to the regular vessels of a State. No doubt the ships of a nation seize the vessels of the enemy and confiscate them, and we do not believe that such a right will be soon abrogated. Each belligerent seeks to weaken his enemy by all possible means, and that is also as true upon land as at sea. But in exercising a right of war, the aim of a vessel belonging to the State is not that of mere lucre. The honor of the flag which she represents, is a sufficient guarantee that she will not commit any excesses or acts of needless rigor. She is, besides, compelled to observe certain rules of international law, such as bringing her prizes into port, and causing them to be condemned by competent tribunals. The privateer, on the contrary, pillages and burns in the open sea, to divide the spoils of his victims among his crew, which is composed of the dregs of the maritime populations of all countries. *How can we be certain that a Confederate corsair has not seized a French vessel in the middle of the ocean and burned it, after having massacred all on board, to remove all traces of its crime?*

DEPARTURE OF AMERICANS FROM PARIS.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

Paris, Friday, Feb. 14, 1862.

The American exodus still continues. The timorous return to the States, and the wealthy, who are not afraid their fortunes will greatly suffer by home events, take contrary *route* to Rome. A piece of news last night was transmitted to me by a Southerner, which should not be omitted. The person alluded to received by the latest mail a letter from a young friend, in which it stated that he had applied to Gen. McClellan for a passport, in order to proceed to Richmond. The General at once granted it. But when it was presented to Mr. Seward, he refused to countersign it, giving as his reason for not doing so, that *he expected in the course of three weeks every one who pleased would be free as formerly to leave and enter Richmond.*

THE SLAVE COAST AND THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

In the House of Commons, on the 14th ult., replying to a question of Lord Alfred Churchill, Lord Palmerston said:

"Sir, in regard to the question put by my noble friend, (Lord A. Churchill,) with respect to Dahomey and the slave-trade on the coast of Africa, the House knows very well that measures for the suppression of that traffic have occupied the most anxious and active attention of Her Majesty's Government for a great number of years. [Hear, hear.] My noble friend probably knows well enough that two missions have been sent out at different times to the late King of Dahomey for the purpose of endeavoring to persuade him to abandon that barbarous and inhuman practice of human sacrifice, and to assist us in suppressing the slave-trade. [Hear, hear.] I am sorry to say that they were not attended with success. [Hear, hear.] Persons, however anxious they may be for the attainment of their objects, must recollect what obstacles the passions and habits of mankind sometimes oppose to what they have in view. This practice of human sacrifices has prevailed extensively over the whole of that part of Africa, and when you go to a barbarian (like the King of Dahomey for the time being) and ask him to forego these practices, to which he has attached a value as symbols of authority and power, and as being tokens of respect for those who have gone before him, it is just as if you asked the ancient Romans to forego the murders which were committed in the amphitheatres, or the Spaniards of the present day those bullfights which would disgust an Englishman, but which afford great delight to spectators in Spain. [Hear, hear.] Mr. Duncan was sent some time ago to the King of Dahomey, and the account he gave was something utterly disgusting. [Hear, hear.] The palace was surrounded by a large and extensive wall, which was decorated with human skulls on spikes. He himself was compelled to be a witness to one of those human sacrifices, where the unhappy captives were put into things like canoes and thrown over a parapet from 40 to 50 feet high, and if not killed by the fall they were dispatched by people standing below. [Hear, hear.] Nothing was accomplished by the mission, and I very much doubt whether any persuasion would induce the present King of Dahomey, who seems, if possible, less imbued with feelings of humanity than his father, to abandon this practice. [Hear, hear.] At the same time I can assure my noble friend and the House that no opportunity will be lost which appears to Her Majesty's Government calculated to effect an opening with the King of Dahomey for effecting our object. [Hear, hear.] With regard to the Slave-trade, I fear persuasion will not induce him, any more than other African chiefs, to abandon it. They will only be induced to abandon it when convinced that it would be more to their advantage and more easy for them to carry on legitimate trade. The fact is, that the chief derives great profit from the Slave-trade, while the people under him derive more profit from legitimate trade. The occupation of Lagos has resulted in impeding the Slave-trade in that quarter; and if we could only shut up Whydah we should have done much to drive the Slave-trade from that part of the coast. But, as stated by my noble friend, the Slave-trade is carried on by Spaniards, Phrtuguese, and Brazilians, and, though their Governments have, as Governments, abandoned the practice of the Slave-trade, yet habits to which people are once trained are very difficult to be eradicated. At the same time much progress has been made, and my noble friend is right in saying that, if this Slave-trade from the West Coast of Africa could be stopped, there are sources there of legitimate trade of infinite value, not only to that country itself, but to England and a great part of Europe. Cotton plants have been seen growing naturally, within a great zone, in great abundance, and shedding the cotton on the ground; and it is evident that this is a matter of great importance to the manufacturers of this country. [Hear, hear.] I can assure my noble friend that no exertions will be omitted on the part of the Government, first of all to endeavor to eradicate the abominable system of human sacrifice, and in the next place to put a stop as far as possible, to the Slave-trade. [Hear, hear.] It is quite true that, owing to the civil war in America, the Federal Government has withdrawn the greater part of their cruisers from the coast of Africa, and I cannot say, off-hand, whether there still remains that number of guns which the United States are bound by treaty to maintain on that coast for the suppression of the Slave-trade, but it is quite true that the Federal Government have shown the most anxious and sincere desire to put in force their laws against the Slave-trade; and it may be expected that when the present unfortunate dispute in America terminates, whether in the establishment of one or two Governments, the American authorities will concur with Great Britain in some arrangement by which more effectual assistance may be given by American cruisers to check a crime which is a capital offence by the laws of the United States. With respect, therefore, to the African coast, I hope my noble friend will believe that we are anxious to carry out these views which he has so properly expressed."

AMERICAN BRIGADIERS—CASSIUS M. CLAY.

From the London Saturday Review.

Mr. Lincoln deserves compassion for the difficulty which he experiences in finding suitable candidates for the different offices in his gift. Mr. Cameron, after becoming too notorious at home, is made a Minister Plenipotentiary, and Mr. Cassius Clay, whom he supercedes, having made himself unusually absurd at St. Petersburgh, is to be consoled with the commission of Brigadier-general. Americans seem not to understand the comic impression which is produced on the minds of foreigners by the language of the involuntary buffoons, or simpletons, whom it is their pleasure occasionally to employ. Mr. Clay commenced his mission to Russia by delivering at Paris an extravagant speech against England, which he thought proper to threaten with a French invasion. On arriving at his destination he was overwhelmed by the condescension of "Prince Alexander Gortschakoff III., Minister of Foreign Affairs to His Majesty the Emperor." "He received me in a cordial way, shaking hands, and causing

me to be sealed." Mr. CLAY probably expected that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF would treat a Foreign Minister like a serf, but at his departure the gracious Russian once more reassured him by "again shaking hands." The Emperor paid the United States Minister a more unusual compliment by "speaking American mostly." The proverbial astuteness of the House of Romanoff is strikingly illustrated by the labor which the Emperor must have devoted to the acquisition of that nasal dialect of English which is seldom mastered by Europeans. Mr. CLAY judiciously informed his Imperial Majesty that he should rather like a war with England, and "the Emperor seemed to like my defiance of old John Bull very much." It must be admitted that great potentates can seldom find in the formal reception of a diplomatist so much opportunity for amusement. Mr. CLAY concludes the dispatch with records the interview with a hope that Gen. SCOTT will "slowly and surely subdue the rebellion, 'stock, lock, and gun-barrel, hook and line, bob and sinker.'" The gods have granted half his prayer in conceding the slowness of the Federal progress; and Mr. CLAY himself, in his military capacity, will be in time to insure the final result before the bob and sinker have finally disappeared. The difficulty of conducting a great war when it is thought necessary to give General's commissions to such addle-brained prattlers, may, in a certain sense, be admitted as a partial excuse for the blunders and helplessness of every branch of the Federal Administration. *The approaching failure of funds may be converted into a public benefit if it enables the Government to relegate into private life the chattering Brigadiers and Colonels who have suddenly risen from the stump into the saddle.* Mr. STANTON has refused to confirm 1,400 of Mr. CAMERON's commissions, and if he were to cancel as many more on the pretext of economy, he would probably do good service to the army.

INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

COLLECTIONS APROPOS TO A MONARCHY.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 14, 1862.

The question of a candidate for the throne of Mexico has been before the world for some weeks, at home as well as abroad. It has been more than insinuated that Austria might be induced to listen to proposals for the renunciation of her rights on Venetia on condition of one of her Archdukes being called to that throne. This has been denied with more or less acrimony by the official, or semi-official, Press of Vienna. The French *Moniteur* seems to have carefully avoided it; and the semi-official journals have spoken of it approvingly. The monarchical papers see in the establishment of a constitutional sovereign on the throne of MONTEZUMA the future prosperity of the country; while the so-called Democratic Press turns into ridicule the notion of a monarchical form of government among these happy Republics. The subject is still veiled in mystery. Each of the three Powers that has wrongs to redress has declared that it will not turn them to its own advantage beyond satisfaction for those wrongs, and security that its subjects shall not again be exposed to the rage of the brigands who, under the name of Government, have successively pillaged and murdered all alike. The question still remains to be solved, how can such security be obtained with a form of government like that which has brought that vast Empire to its present pass? Public rumor attributes to Spain a desire to place some one of her many Infantas at the head of the old dependency which she once so badly mismanaged. But of all other people the Spaniards are said to be the most detested. Prince NAPOLEON's name has not, I believe, been mentioned as a candidate, but the Prince is too consistent a Democrat to consent ever to wear a crown. Belgium has few wrongs to redress, but a son of King LEOPOLD has been spoken of. Some who know the impetuous temper and adventurous courage of PRIM, the commander of the Spanish expeditionary force, would not be surprised if the victories which his partial friends are sure of his gaining may inspire him with more ambitious hopes than any he has hitherto manifested; and he has probably not forgotten the example of ITURBIDE, who began by defending the Spanish monarchy, but who soon set up for himself.

The *pronunciamiento* of ITURBIDE was, I believe, the only attempt to found an independent monarchical rule in Mexico. ITURBIDE was of Basque origin, though born in Mexico. He acquired some reputation as an officer during the war of independence, and was for some time an ardent defender of the Spanish Crown against its enemies. The Viceroy appointed him, when only Colonel, to the command of a division of the army which he was raising to crush the patriots. In spite of all his loyalty to FERDINAND VII., ITURBIDE could not but be struck with the deep antipathy which the rule of the old country inspired in the Mexicans, and the determination never to return to it. He had been accused of malpractices, in 1816, and, though acquitted, by order of the Viceroy, resigned his commission. When next he appeared on the scene, it was at the head of the independents, or "rebels." He took the field against his old friend the Viceroy; and, after repeated successes against the Royalists, proclaimed a plan of Government for the country which was known as the "programme of Iguala," from the little town in which he had established his headquarters. The Viceroy was dismissed by the home Government, and a new one (O'DONOGHUE) was sent out to take his place, and of course to crush the rebels. O'DONOGHUE landed at Vera Cruz, and, to his great surprise, received a visit from ITURBIDE—not, however, with hostile intent, but as a negotiator. He so clearly proved to O'DONOGHUE the great advantages the country would derive from his adhering to the "programme of Iguala" that he accepted it in the name of his Sovereign. The "programme of Iguala" admitted the principle of hereditary constitutional monarchy, the Chief of the State to have the title of Emperor. The Imperial crown was to be offered to FERDINAND of Spain; on FERDINAND's refusal to proceed to Mexico and assume the Imperial dignity, to his brother, DON CARLOS; on his refusal, to DON FRANCISCO DE PAULA, father of the present King Consort; and in the last instance it was to be offered to the Archduke CHARLES, the well-known adversary of the first NAPOLEON. There is a precedent, then, for offering the crown to an Austrian Prince. In case all these refused, the Sovereign was to be elected by the Mexican Cortes. FERDINAND of Spain declined the honor for himself and his brother; he had then no children.

In spite of these successive refusals ITURBIDE remained faithful to his monarchical principles, and to the election of an independent sovereign, and he gave the world a proof of his sincerity by proclaiming himself Emperor of Mexico, by the style and title of AUGUSTIN the First. But his reign was brief; it lasted only a few months, was overthrown, and he fled the country. He took refuge in Italy for a space, and lastly in England. In 1824 he set out for Mexico incognito, made an attempt to win back his throne, to which the military and doubtless popular suffrage had raised him. He was disappointed. He was arrested on landing by his former partisans, and was shot without pity and without loss of time at a place called San Antonio de Padilla.

The first attempt to throw off the Spanish yoke took place in 1810, under HIDALGO; the second in 1815, under MORALES; the third in 1816, under XAVIER MINA, (nephew of ESPOZ Y MINA, of the Spanish War of Independence,) who was also shot when taken prisoner; and in 1821, under ITURBIDE.

In 1824 Mexico established herself a Federal Republic; and how complete independence was attained after the victory over the Spanish army by the Mexican patriots in that year—how Mexico has gone on since—England, France, and Spain know too well.

THE ERROR OF THE BRITISH CABINET.

From the London Herald.

The intervention is bringing on already the evils which Earl RUSSELL foresaw, and he resigns himself to the fulfillment of his own prophecies with the best grace in the world. True, when he heard of the capture of Vera Cruz, he instructed Sir JOHN CRAMPTON to read to Marshal O'DONNELL and M. CALDERON COLLANTES the preamble and the article of the Convention, "which define what the intervention is intended to do and what it is not intended to do;" and he regrets the determination of the French Emperor to send 3,000 more men, but he can make no objection; he can only decide that our 700 marines are not to march on Mexico. This is statesmanship indeed. The Foreign Secretary expresses in the strongest manner his apprehension that a claim to organize a new Government in Mexico may be built upon the foundation of debts and injuries. He describes such an intervention as a scourge to Mexico—as a hopeless labor for those who make it; yet he takes a ready part in bringing that intervention about. The fear of Spanish misconduct is ridiculous. We do not attach too much importance to the professions of Marshal O'DONNELL, but we believe in the insuperable obstacles in the way of Spanish success which Earl RUSSELL has himself pointed out. We do not believe Spain can conquer Mexico, but if we did, we should ask for the adoption of a bold, honest policy towards her.

THE TRUE HEIR OF THE MONTEZUMAS.

From the Siècle.

The Spanish Government, which has set itself up as the defender of the principle of divine right, and which refuses to recognize the King of Italy in order not to give a blow to the interests of legitimacy, is about to find herself, without knowing it, in a very embarrassing position in Mexico, for there exists in the capital of that country a descendant of the ancient Aztec sovereigns. That son of so many kings is a Professor of Grammar at the Indian College; he is called CHIMALPOPOCAM, (smoking buckler,) a name which was also borne by one of his glorious ancestors. We find these details in the recital of a traveler who is a Professor at the College de France, and who forms part of the French Academy. "M. CHIMALPOPOCAM," says M. AMPERE, "affirms that he is a descendant of MONTEZUMA. He even declared to me that, at the time of the United States Expedition, some overtures were made to him on the subject, but he only regarded them as intrigues, to which he took care not to lend himself." We are not at all in the secrets of diplomacy, and know not whether an Aztec restoration enters into its views; we confine ourselves to reminding it of this fragment from the voyage of M. AMPERE to Mexico. Perhaps M. CHIMALPOPOCAM would show himself more accessible to any overtures which might be made to him at the present time.

COTTON BY WAY OF MEXICO.

From the Patrie.

We have already mentioned a project which would be the consequence of the occupation by the Allied Powers of the coast of the State of Tamaulipas, a province of Mexico, adjoining Texas, which, as is well known, forms part of the States separated from those of the North. When in October last President DAVIS was informed of the combined expedition which was being prepared against Mexico, he occupied himself with establishing a mode of transit across the Southern States as far as the frontier which separates Texas from Mexico. *That road, it is said, is in full progress of execution, and is joined to the railways and canals which run through the Southern States in every direction.* Europe may thus supply herself with cotton in the ports of the Gulf of Mexico, and the Powers would no longer have to occupy themselves with the question of the blockade of the Southern ports by the Federal Government, as this transit road will be quite equivalent to free access to the Southern ports as far as regards the export of cotton. It is needless to add that the shipment of cotton in the Mexican ports will not be in opposition to any of the principles of international law.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 21.

It is reported that insurances are daily effected on ships and their cargoes to run the blockade of the Southern ports. The highest premium paid is fifteen guineas, and the ships are entitled to select any port. In some instances the risk to ports easy of access are as low as ten guineas. Nearly all the vessels insured are steamers of 1,500 tons.

The London *Times'* city article says: Short loans continue to be effected at nominal rates. The applications at the Bank yesterday were moderate. In the discount market the general minimum rate was 2¼.

The French Bourse is believed to be undergoing an improvement, owing to receipts of gold from London.

The telegraph from the Red Sea to London is now open.

The iron-plated frigate *Warrior* is ordered from Gibraltar to Portsmouth.

MADRID, Thursday, Feb. 20.

The *Journal Espana* demands a monarchy for Peru by universal suffrage.

ROME, Thursday, Feb. 20.

The Police have not made any arrests.

The proclamation of the National Committee has been secretly posted up here.

The Committee hope for early success, but counsel patience.

It is believed that NAPOLEON has given an assurance to the Pope that the French troops will not leave Rome.

A popular manifestation was prepared to celebrate the anniversary of the capture of Gaeta, but numerous patrols traversed the streets to prevent its taking place.

BERLIN, Thursday, Feb. 20.

The division between Prussia and Austria is continually widening. The language of the Prussian and Austrian Press is daily more hostile.

The agitation in Germany is increasing. Numerous meetings of the National Association were to be held, in which Prussia was expected to take the leadership. Austria, by her recent conduct, has lost much of her influence in Northern Germany.

VIENNA, Friday, Feb. 21.

It is reported that the Emperor of Austria will be here on the 26th inst., and remain until the 4th of March.

The Archduke MAXIMILIAN, it is rumored, will leave for Paris and London towards the end of February.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Feb. 17.

M. FUARD is preparing a report on financial affairs, and the means of liquidating the floating debt.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 21.

The *Temps*, and other French journals, demonstrate that a monarchical restoration in North America would only benefit Spain, and the Spanish monarchical interests alone existing there.

It is believed that the speech of Prince NAPOLEON, on the address of the Senate, will express the real policy of the Emperor on the Italian question.

Pekin news of the 15th of January, states that the French Minister would leave China early in the Spring, returning to France *via* Siberia. Pekin was perfectly tranquil. The Emperor had been ill, but had quite recovered.

Commercial per Norwegian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of cotton for four days have been 41,000 bales, including 20,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market was firmer, with a trifling advance.

TRADE REPORT.

Manchester advices report goods and yarns upwards, but the market was quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market was generally dull. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT, quiet and steady; Red, Southern and Western, 11s.@12s. 2d.; White, Southern, and Western, 12s.@13s. CORN quiet; Mixed and Yellow, 30s. 3d.@30s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is steady, but rates dull and unchanged. BEEF steady. PORK heavy. BACON quiet at 35s.@36s. LARD firmer at 41s.@43s. TALLOW quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES nominal, at 33s. 6d. for Pots and Pearls. SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE steady. RICE upward; sales small. RESIN dull; Common, 12s. 9d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet, at 68s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull. SUGAR firm. COFFEE active. TEA firm. RICE quiet and steady. TALLOW firmer, at 46s. 3d. LINSEED OIL steady, at 34s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 67s.@67s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed on Thursday at 92⅞@93 for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central shares, 46¾, discount; Erie Railroad, 29.

LATEST, VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 21.

COTTON—The sales of the week foot up 85,000 bales, including 22,000 bales to speculators and 13,500 bales, to exporters. The market is buoyant, and prices have advanced ⅛d.@¼d. on the week. The sales to-day (Friday) reach 10,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	14¼d.	Middling Orleans	13d.
Fair Mobile	13⅞d.	Middling Mobile	12¾d.
Fair Uplands	13¾d.	Middling Uplands	12⅝d.

The total stock in port is estimated at 479,000 bales, including 178,000 of American descriptions.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed with a downward tendency, and all qualities have slightly declined.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and steady.

LONDON—Friday.

CONSOLS closed at 92⅞@93 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales were: Illinois Central shares 45½ dis.; Erie, 29@30.

The Bank return shows an increase in bullion of £148,000.

Smith O'Brien Righted.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN has so many and such warm friends on this side of the Atlantic, that we have a certainty of making them rejoice at the satisfactory settlement of his property. It may be remembered that, in 1848, when about being tried on a charge of high treason, Mr. O'BRIEN took the precaution of settling his estates upon his children, appointing his elder brother, Lord INCHIQUIN, and a London lawyer as trustees. Otherwise, on conviction, his property would have been forfeited to the Queen of England. From the time of Mr. O'BRIEN's return from exile, under a pardon under the Great Seal, which completely rehabilitated him, he received all the rents and administered the property, just as he did before his trial. But his trustees on the death of his wife, last summer, affected to believe that thereby the estates passed to his children, and applied to the Court of Chancery to be relieved from the trust—the children to be made a ward of Chancery, and Mr. O'BRIEN to become wholly dependent on their filial piety or on their charity for the means of support. The London *Times*, which has a special antipathy to Ireland and Irishmen, gravely congratulated its readers on the expected poverty of SMITH O'BRIEN, which, it said, would exile or silence him.

Mr. MAZIERE BRADY, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, has had Mr. O'BRIEN's case argued before him, for two days, in open Court, and has just pronounced what will probably be a final decision—though Lord INCHIQUIN and his friend certainly have the power of bringing it, by appeal, before the House of Lords, as an ultimate tribunal. The cost and the risk would probably deter them from this course.

The Chancellor has dismissed the petition of the Trustees, set aside the trust deeds of 1848, and confirmed the deeds of 1861, by which the eldest son becomes possessed of the property, paying his father £2,000 a year during his life, as well as charges for the support of the younger children. The net value of the estates is over £5,000 a year—so that Mr. O'BRIEN actually loses three-fifths of his income. Still, as his eldest son must support the younger children, Mr. O'BRIEN will probably have, in his certain £2,000 a year, a larger sum for his personal expenditure than he ever enjoyed before. The machinations of his unfraternal Tory brother are signally defeated by the above decision.

GEN. FREMONT'S DEFENCE.

His Statement as Presented to the Joint Committee of the Two Houses on the Conduct of the War

To Hon. Mr. Wade, Chairman of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, &c.:

Agreeably to a suggestion from the Committee, I make the following statement concerning my administration of the Western Department: Notwithstanding my unwillingness to engross the time of the Committee, I shall have to ask that they will take the trouble to look over the documents which I have appended to this statement; and which comprehend the most important letters, orders, and telegraphic communications concerning some of the most important events and acts referred to. The magnitude of the the Department and its interests, the amount of business required to be done, the inadequacy of means, and the short space into which many events were crowded, together with the many accusations and the strained and rigorous account to which the Western Department has been held, make it impossible to present the subject with fairness in a brief paper. In my desire not to cumber this statement, and having respect to my character of witness before your Committee, I have omitted facts and considerations in vindication of myself on points where I have been attacked, but into which I shall ask the Committee to examine. This paper is only directed to leading points, leaving their details, and what is more directly personal to myself, to the testimony of witnesses I have asked to have summoned, and to the accompanying papers.

When in July last I was assigned to the command of the Western Department, it comprehended with Illinois all the States and Territories west of the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains, including New-Mexico.

No special object was given me in charge to do, nor was I furnished with any particular plan of a campaign. The general discussions at Washington resulted in the understanding that the great object in view was the descent of the Mississippi, and for its accomplishment I was to raise and organize an army, and when I was ready to descend the river, I was to let the President know. My command was then to be extended over Kentucky and down the left bank of the Mississippi. For military reasons, it was judged inexpedient to do so in the beginning.

Full discretionary powers of the amplest kind were conferred on me. Not a line of written instructions was given me. The leading object of the campaign being settled, the details of its accomplishment and the management of my department were left to my own judgment.

While at Washington, I informed myself fully of the unprepared condition of the West, and its want of arms, from the Governor of Illinois.

Of the Illinois contingent, 7,000 men were unarmed. Their cavalry was without horses or sabers, their artillery companies had hardly any guns, and were wholly without equipments. Upon this information I procured an order for 7,000 stand of arms, which, upon my arrival in New-York, two days after, I found had been countermanded. Upon my complaint to Washington, and upon the direct interposition of the President, Major HAGNER was sent to aid me in procuring what I judged immediately necessary for the Department. With him I arranged for getting together from various arsenals, and forwarding to St. Louis, arms and equipments sufficient for the complete equipment of an army corps of 23,000 men.

In the meantime the rebellion in the West was daily assuming a more threatening aspect. In the North-West, aggravated disorders had broken out. Gen. POPE was urgently requesting to take the field with the remainder of the Illinois contingents; Gen. HARDING was asking reinforcements for Cairo and the South-East, and Gen. LYON for Springfield and the South-West.

Urged by this serious condition of affairs, I applied to Gen. SCOTT for permission to take the field immediately, with any instructions he might have to give me. Having received this permission, I left New-York on the day following the battle of Manassas, and reached my command at St. Louis on the 25th day of July.

At this time the State of Missouri was throughout rebellious. A rebel faction in every county, at least equal to the loyal population in numbers, and excelling it in vindictiveness and energy. The local Government was in confusion and unable to aid. St. Louis itself was a rebel city, and, as a rule, the influential and wealthy citizens were friendly to secession.

Of the new levies of the Federal troops, few were in the field—the term of enlistment of the three months' men was just expiring—the troops in service had not been paid; were badly equipped and badly supplied; and in addition to the rebel parties which swarmed throughout the State, a Confederate army of nearly 50,000 men was already on its Southern frontier.

Gen. POPE was in North Missouri, with nearly all my disposable forces; Gen. LYON was at Springfield, with about 7,800 men, and Gen. PRENTISS was holding Cairo with seven regiments. Gen. LYON's troops were, in greater part, three months' men, whose term of service was ending, and all of Gen. PRENTISS' force was in the same condition.

The arms collected for me in New-York had been diverted to Virginia, and I had neither money nor credit. Want of arms and want of money were the chief difficulties to be met, while the necessity to meet the enemy on three sides at once was urgent and imminent. There was no lack of men. The loyal population of the West, and among them the Germans, with a noble unanimity, were willing to come in mass to the standard of the Union.

The saving of time demanded by these most urgent circumstances made me especially anxious to retain the services of the Home Guard regiments and three months' men, whose term of service was just expiring. These were themselves anxious to remain in the service, but the destitution of their families, made so by their absence and failure to receive the pay due them, rendered this impossible. In this necessity I directed the use of part of an unappropriated sum in the United States Treasury, and reported the reason and fact of my conduct to the President in the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, [Unofficial.] ST. LOUIS, July 30, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: You were kind enough to say that as occasions of sufficient gravity arose, I might send you a private note.

I have found this command in disorder, nearly every county in an insurrectionary condition, and the enemy advancing in force by different points of the Southern frontier. Within a circle of 50 miles around Gen. PRENTISS, there are about 12,000 of the Confederate forces, and 5,000 Tennesseans and Arkansas men, under HARDEE, well armed with rifles, are advancing upon Ironton. Of these 2,000 are cavalry, which yesterday morning were within 24 hours' march of Ironton. Col. BLAND, who had been seduced from this post, is falling back upon it. I have already reinforced it with one regiment, sent on another this morning, and fortified it. I am holding the railroad to Ironton, and that to Rolla, so securing our connections with the South. Other measures, which I am taking, I will not trust to a letter, and I write this only to inform you as to our true condition, and to say that if I can obtain the material aid I am expecting, you may feel secure that the enemy will be driven out, and the State reduced to order. I have ordered Gen. POPE back to North Missouri, of which he is now in command. I am sorely pressed for want of arms. I have arranged with Adams' Express Company to bring me anything with speed, and will buy arms to-day in New-York. Our troops have not been paid, and some regiments are in a state of mutiny, and the men whose term of service is expired generally refuse to enlist. I lost a fine regiment last night from inability to pay them a portion of the money due. This regiment had been intended to move on a critical post last night. The Treasurer of the United States has here $300,000 entirely unappropriated. I applied to him yesterday for $100,000 for my Paymaster-General ANDREWS, but was refused. We have not an hour for delay. There are three courses open to me. One, to let the enemy possess himself of some of the strongest points in the State, and threaten St. Louis, which is insurrectionary. *Second*—To force a loan from secession banks here. *Third*—To use the money belonging to the Government, which is in the Treasury here. Of course I will neither lose the State nor permit the enemy a foot of advantage. I have infused energy and activity into the Department, and there is a thorough good spirit in officers and men. This morning I will order the Treasurer to deliver the money in his possession to Gen. ANDREWS, and will send a force to the Treasury to take the money, and will direct such payments as the exigency requires. I will hazard everything for the defense of the Department you have confided to me, and I trust to you for support.

With respect and regard, I am yours truly,
J. C. FREMONT, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

To the President of the United States.

I respectfully ask the attention of the Committee to this letter, because the Investigating Committee in their report have made this act a serious charge against me, holding me up to the reprobation of the country, as having acted in a manner "arbitrary and illegal," dangerous to "constitutional liberty and in defiance of law and superior authority"—(Page 78 and page 116.)

They further say that this act was "alarming, unjustifiable and deserving severest censure, especially as there was no pretence of any military or other necessity to justify this outrage."

That no reply was made to the above-quoted letter, or objection made to the act, will be sufficient to satisfy the Committee that I was expected to do any act which in my judgment the public service might require; or, to use the words of a Cabinet Minister in the confidence of the Administration:

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1861.

DEAR GENERAL: I have two telegrams from you, but find it impossible now to get any attention to Missouri or Western matters, from the authorities here. You will have to do the best you can, and take all needful responsibility to defend and protect the people over whom you are specially set.

* * * * * * * * *

Yours, truly, and in haste, M. BLAIR.

I ask the Committee to couple the facts set out in these letters, and the distress of Gen. LYON for want of money with which to retain his troops, with the censure of the Committee.

With what has been said concerning the situation of affairs in Missouri, a glance at the map will make it apparent that Cairo was the point which first demanded attention. The force under Gen. LYON could retreat, but the position at Cairo could not be abandoned; the question of holding Cairo was one which involved the safety of the whole Northwest. Had the taking of St. Louis followed the defeat of Manassas, the disaster might have been irretrievable, while the loss of Springfield, should our army be compelled to fall back upon Rolla, would only carry with it the loss of a part of Missouri—a loss greatly to be regretted, but not irretrievable. Having reinforced Cape Girardeau and Ironton by the utmost exertions, I succeeded in getting together and embarking with a force of 3,800 men five days after my arrival in St. Louis.

From St. Louis to Cairo was an easy day's journey by water, and transportation abundant. To Springfield was a week's march, and before I could have reached it, Cairo would have been taken, and with it, I believe, St. Louis.

On my arrival at Cairo I found the force under Gen. PRENTISS reduced to 1,200 men, consisting mainly of a regiment which had agreed to await my arrival.

A few miles below—at New-Madrid—Gen. PILLOW had landed a force estimated at 20,000, which subsequent events showed was not exaggerated. Our force, greatly increased to the enemy by rumors, drove him to a hasty retreat, and permanently secured the position. To these facts the accompanying papers and the testimony of Gen. PRENTISS and other officers is offered to the Committee.

I returned to St. Louis on the 4th August, having in the meantime ordered Col. STEPHENSON's Regiment, from Booneville, and Col. MONTGOMERY, from Kansas, to march to the relief of Gen. LYON.

Immediately upon my return from Cairo, I set myself at work, amid incessant demands upon my time from every quarter, principally to provide reinforcements for Gen. LYON.

I do not accept Springfield as a disaster belonging to my administration. Causes wholly out of my jurisdiction had already prepared the defeat of Gen. LYON, before my arrival at St. Louis. His letter to me of the 9th August, with other papers annexed, will show that I was already in communication with him, and that he knew his wants were being provided for. It will be seen that I had all reasonable expectations of being able to relieve him in time, and had he been able to adhere to the course indicated in his letter, a very short time would have found him efficiently sustained:

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 9, 1861

GENERAL: I have just received your note of the 6th inst., by special messenger.

I retired to this place, as I have before informed you, reaching here on the 5th. The enemy followed to within ten miles of here. He has taken a strong position, and is recruiting his supplies of horses, mules, and provisions, by forages into the surrounding country; his large force of mounted men enabling him to do this without much annoyance from me.

I find my position extremely embarrassing, and am at present unable to determine whether I shall be able to maintain my ground or forced to retire. I can resist any attack from the front, but if the enemy move to surround me I must retire. I shall hold my ground as long as possible, though I may, without knowing how far, endanger the safety of my entire force with its valuable material, being induced, by the important considerations involved, to take this step. The enemy yesterday made a show of force about five miles distant, and has doubtless a full purpose of making an attack upon me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
N. LYON, Brig.-Gen. Vols., Commanding.

Major-Gen. J. C. FREMONT, Commanding Western Department, St. Louis, Mo.

Upon the 10th of August Gen. LYON was killed in battle.

The charge that Gen. LYON had in any way suffered from my neglect, was a surprise upon me. I heard nothing of it at the time, and believe it to have been an after thought. Further to disprove it, in connection with what has been said above, I refer to the statements of Adjt.-Gens. HARDING and KELTON, through whose hands the business of the Department at that time passed. Col. HARDING was Gen. LYON's Adjutant-General, charged with the management of affairs in Missouri during his absence.

In the letter referred to he says:

Gen. FREMONT *was not* inattentive to the situation of Gen. LYON's column, and went so far as to remove the garrison of Booneville, in order to send him aid. During the first days of August, troops arrived in the city in large numbers. Nearly all of them were unarmed; all were without transportation. Regiment after regiment laid for days in the city, without any equipments, for the reason that the arsenal was exhausted, and arms and acoutrements had to be brought from the East. From these men Gen. LYON would have had reinforcements, although they were wholly unpractised to the use of the musket, and knew nothing of the movements in the field, but in the meantime the battle of the 10th of August was fought.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Late Ass't Adj't-Gen. upon the Staff of Brig.-Gen. LYON.

It was under this great necessity, a greater than which is not likely to occur during this war, and to provide, among other demands—relief for Gen. LYON—that on the 6th of August I made the purchase of Austrian guns, for which I am censured by a Committee charged to "investigate frauds."—(Page 40.)

Your Committee will be enabled to judge whether the purchase of these arms, at this time, can be appropriately called a "manifest improvidence."

I abstain from pursuing this subject further than to say that although it was a good arm, the arm itself was not a matter of choice, as this telegram will show:

ST. LOUIS, July 29, 1861.

To Major Hagner, Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York:

The Agent of Adams' Express Company here has offered to bring me, by passenger train, any arms directed to me. Send everything you have for me by passenger trains, for which the Express Company will provide. Your letter of 24th received. There were no arms at the Arsenal here to meet the order given for the 5,000. We must have arms—any arms, no matter what.

J. C. FREMONT, Maj.-Gen. Com'g W. D.

Twelve thousand had been in service, thirteen thousand were new. They were percussion muskets—solid and strong—pronounced by Austrian officers to be considered, in that service, a good weapon; preferred by Gen. ASBOTH for his Division, in their unaltered condition, and were in the hands of some of my best regiments at Springfield, and scattered over the country in various corps, although the Committee say "they were not in use." I think it due to myself to say that this Committee came to St. Louis during my absence in the field, and no notice was at any time given me that my military acts were to be brought under examination, nor has any copy of the testimony, collected during their proceedings, been furnished me, of which I might avail myself in reply.

On the 13th of August intelligence of the battle of Wilson's Creek reached me at St. Louis. In expectation of an immediate advance by the enemy, I informed the President and Governors of the neighboring States, requesting that all the disposable force that could be spared should be sent at once to Missouri. Fortunately, dissention in the camp of the enemy prevented them from using that success, and gave time, which I used, to carry on as rapidly as possible the plan I had adopted for the defence of the State. This was to fortify Girardeau, Ironton, Rolla and Jefferson City, with St. Louis as a base, holding these places with sufficient garrisons, and leaving the army free for operations in the field. It certainly seems superfluous to speak of the importance of St. Louis, but as the expediency of fortifying it has been questioned, it may be well to remind the Committee that it was the first military position in the Western Department. Many of the things I am required to prove are as self-evident as this. St. Louis, then, is situated on the great highway of the Mississippi River, at a point where it is crossed by all the principal roads from the East, having itself seven different lines of communication to the interior and opposite ends of the State; that it is the great centre of politics and trade, and the object to which the efforts of the enemy were constantly directed and invited by the powerful and wealthy rebel portions of the citizens. It was certainly prudent to render permanently secure, beyond the reach of contingency, this great dépôt for supplies and reserves, and safe retreat for an army in the possible event of a disaster.

The importance of fortifying St. Louis had early occupied the attention of Gen. LYON, who had decided upon a plan much the same as that now adopted, and under the advice of the same officer by whom the present sites were selected, but which he was unable to carry out.

The necessity of these fortifications was concurred in by officers of unimpeachable loyalty and capacity. And such also was the judgment of the loyal inhabitants, to whom they gave, for the first time, a sense of protection and security. They were laid out with a view to command the city itself, as well as the approaches to it. The defenses which rest upon St. Louis constitute the dyke which separates the South from the Northwest. It is easy, after a precaution has been successful, to say that it was not needed. I did not choose to expose myself to the chances of a neglect—either at St. Louis or Paducah—for both of which I have been censured, and with equal ignorance in either case. The unfairness of this attack consists in judging what was necessary for St. Louis then by its condition when I left the Department.

I ask the Committee to bear in mind that the plan for the defence of the State, and my operations generally, were all conducted in reference to the descent of the Mississippi, to which all preparations tended. To complete the defence of St. Louis, after the withdrawal of the army, five regiments of infantry, with one battalion of cavalry and two batteries of artillery were considered amply sufficient.

It has been objected that I did not employ the troops under my command, instead of hired labor, for this work. I did this in the exercise of my judgment. I did not consider it expedient to employ the volunteer troops in a work of this magnitude, involving so much labor and exposure. The hot suns and heavy night dews of the unhealthy months of August and September need to be avoided in that climate. The troops were so little acquainted with arms that all their time was needed to fit them for the field, while, on the other hand, the employment of hired labor was of great service in tranquilizing the city and relieving the wide-spread distress the war had entailed on it, and which private charity had exhausted itself in endeavoring to relieve.

Concerning the contract for this work, the Committee of Investigation say that it was made under the "special order and direction of Gen. FREMONT," and concerning the payments, that they were made upon his "personal order." The following extract will show that not only was I recognized to have this power, but that I was so late as the 3d of September counseled to exercise it by the Quartermaster-General, Gen. MEIGS:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1861.

Extracts from Letters of Hon. M. Blair, P. M. G.

"MEIGS begged me this afternoon to get you to order 15-inch guns from Pittsburgh for your gun-boats. He says that the boats can empty any battery that the enemy can make with such guns. He advises that you contract for them directly yourself, telling the contractor you will direct your ordnance officer to pay for them."

Concerning the contractor the Committee say that he is "a Californian who followed FREMONT to St. Louis."

I left California for Europe on the 1st of January, On the 1st of August I think Mr. BEARD left there, coming overland to St. Louis.

I never wrote him, or in any way communicated with him, or knew of his intended coming. His arrival was equally a surprise and pleasure to me.

I knew him to be a man of unusual energy and capacity, accustomed to the management of men on large works, and immediately applied to him to undertake the building of the fortifications. I sent an officer with him to make his examinations, and he began his work, I think, on the second day after his arrival. I assigned him one of my ablest officers to lay out and superintend the work, and to remain constantly with him; gave him every facility he asked, and drove him to the extent of his capacity. Six thousand men were employed upon it, working night and day, and it was finished rapidly in a workmanlike and durable manner. Extra pay was allowed to the laborers, 40 cents a day, I think, and extra expenses incurred under the pressure authorized. I was satisfied with him and the work done by him. I asked no bond from him, because he was a stranger and could give none. He began his work before the contract was made; an accident delayed its execution by Gen. MCKINSTRY. When the prices for his work were under discussion and were referred to me by Gen. MCKINSTRY, I directed this officer to reduce them to what was just and reasonable to both parties, having reference to the circumstances under which the work was done, and the extra prices that had been paid, so as to leave the contractor what might be strictly a fair profit on his labor, and his decision, whatever it was, was approved by me. For cost of construction and other details with which I am not acquainted, I respectfully refer the Committee to the testimony of the Quartermaster and the contractor, whom I have asked to have summoned.

To show their nature and value, the report and testimony of the engineers, who planned and were superintending the work, will be furnished the Committee. The object aimed at was the completion of the city defences in the shortest possible time. The works are thoroughly and well built, covering and comprehending the city itself and the surrounding country on a length of about ten miles, and the total cost is, I think, less than $300,000.

In my judgment, having in view the time and manner in which they were built, the money was well applied, and as a measure of expediency and policy, it was fully worth to the Government what it cost.

And while examining into the conduct and events of the war, I think it right to call the attention of your Committee to the fact that a Committee charged to "investigate frauds" came into a Department which was under martial law, in the midst of civil dissensions encouraging insubordination, discrediting and weakening the authority of the Commanding General then absent in the field, and I offer testimony to show that their conduct while at St. Louis created a public opinion that their special object was to make out a case against myself which should justify my removal from that Department. [See page 79 of that report.] And I offer testimony to show that they avoided and declined to receive, and have suppressed, testimony which militated against this object, and further to show that there are in their report many inaccuracies and perversions and some positive falsehoods.

The labors of the Investigating Committee appear to have resulted in a single resolution, in which the purchase of certain arms by myself is made a prominent subject. With respect to the sale of these arms by the Government I have nothing to say. They were new, and, I am told, were sold without being condemned. The contract price at which they were bought by the Government was, I believe, $17 50. The price at which they are set down in the Ordnance Manual is $21. After they had been rifled and otherwise improved, I purchased them at $22. Taking into consideration the advance in price of arms, caused by the war, I submit that the purchase is not deserving of special censure. I have digressed from the rule laid down at the outset in this paper, but the passage of the resolution, which is soon to be before the House, would be a vote of censure, and as the report itself, together with the official accusations, have been broadly spread over the country, I respectfully ask that the Committee will cause this statement, together with the accompanying documents, to have equal and immediate publicity given to them, in order that Congress may act understandingly, and the censure asked for go where it properly belongs.

The turbulent condition of the State at the end of August, rendered it in my judgment necessary to issue a proclamation extending martial law to the State of Missouri, and enforcing some penalties for rebellion.

As explanatory of some of the difficulties of my position, and of my ideas concerning the conduct of the war in my Department, I refer the Committee to the annexed correspondence with the President in this connection.

So late as the 6th, to the 10th of September, as accompanying papers under this date show, no immediate danger was apprehended for Jefferson City or Lexington.

PRICE was still on the Upper Osage, and was organizing as rapidly as possible a force to march from Rolla and from Jefferson City upon Springfield, with the intention of forcing him to retreat, or cutting off his communications with Arkansas. Want of transportation, arms, and money was delaying this movement. We had just effected lodgments at Paducah and Fort Holt, and were occupied in contesting with the rebels in Western Kentucky, for which reinforcements were constantly required. The condition of North Missouri required a vigorous effort to suppress rebellion in that quarter, and an expedition, which occupied a considerable part of our real force, was sent there under Gens. POPE and STURGIS.

These three points, on which we were actually engaged fully taxed our resources.

At this time I sent for Gen. HUNTER, to give him command of the movement upon Springfield. On the 11th, it will be seen that Gen POPE, with all the force under his command, was fully occupied in North Missouri.

On the same day I received the rumor, and only as a rumor, of Gen. PRICE's arrival at Clinton, more than 300 miles from St. Louis.

Upon the 12th, a dispatch from Gen. DAVIS informed me of Col. MULLIGAN's arrival at Lexington. Col. MULLIGAN reports a portion of his command—Col. MARSHALL's regiment of cavalry—as scouring the country. The same day another dispatch from him informs me that PRICE is reported near Warrensburgh, with a force variously estimated from 5,000 to 15,000 men. He informs me measures were being taken to begin fortifying Lexington. Finally, it appears that Gen. DAVIS was giving his attention vigilantly to that section of country.

It will be seen, from the telegrams of the day, that Cairo was also requiring more troops.

On the 13th, two regiments were ordered from St. Louis to Jefferson City, and two others from Jefferson City, to the relief of Lexington, [Lexington is 240 miles from St. Louis, and 115 from Jefferson City;] and, in the opinion of Gen. DAVIS, who was occupied with that place, it was deemed expedient. And, generally, it will be seen that all possible activity and promptness was used in sending forward troops to the points threatened along the Missouri River, and meeting, with all our disposable force, the movements of Gen. PRICE. It will be seen that up to the 13th, Booneville, and not Lexington, was considered the threatened point.

On the 14th, Gen. STURGIS was directed to move, with all practicable speed, upon Lexington. Gen. POPE's dispatch, of the 16th, gave me every reason to believe, as he did, that a reinforcement of 4,000 men, with artillery, would be there in abundant time, and if the Committee will take the time to read the accompanying papers, it will be seen that from every disposable quarter where there were troops, the promptest efforts were made to concentrate them on Lexington, but chance defeated these efforts.

Also, on the 14th, in the midst of this demand for troops, I was ordered by the Secretary of War and Gen. SCOTT to "send 5,000 well-armed infantry to Washington without a moment's delay."

It will in some degree explain my condition to insert the following telegram:

[Vol. 2, page 96.]

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15, 1861.

To Col. E. D. Townsend, Asst. Adj.-Gen. Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

Reliable information, from the vicinity of PRICE's column, shows his present force to be 11,000 at Warrensburgh and 4,000 at Georgetown; with pickets extending toward Syracuse. GREEN is making for Booneville with probable force of 3,000. Withdrawal of force from this part of the Missouri risks the State; from Paducah, loses Western Kentucky. At the best, I have ordered two regiments from this City, two from Kentucky, and will make up the remainder from the new force being raised by the Governor of Illinois.

J. C. FREMONT, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

It is well to recall the fact that the State of which I had the task to obtain possession, and which was in active rebellion, contained a white population of over a million—equal to that of Virginia, and 150,000 greater than that of Kentucky—and that the difficulties were increased by the fact that the several important points needed to be occupied for that purpose were very distant from the centre of operations at St. Louis, with long lines of communication to be kept open in the midst of a brave and enterprising enemy:

	Miles.		Miles.
To St. Joseph	330	To Rolla	118
To Sedalia	189	To Ironton (about)	80
To Jefferson City	125	To Cairo and Paducah	200

(Vol. 2, page 73.)

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, Sept. 14, 1861.

To Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Subjoined is a list of our total force, with its distribution:

St. Louis (including Home Guard)	6,899
Under Brig.-Gen. Pope (including Home Guard)	5,483
Lexington (including Home Guard)	2,400
Jefferson City (one-quarter Home Guard)	9,677
Rolla	4,700
Ironton	3,057
Cape Girardeau	650
Bird's Point and Norfolk	3,510
Cairo (including McClernand's Brigade)	4,826
Fort Holt, opposite Cairo, Kentucky shore	3,595
Paducah	7,791
Under Gen. Lane	2,200
Mound City, near Cairo	900
Total of present and absent on detached duty	55,693

J. C. FREMONT, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

To these difficulties began now to be added the loss of consideration and credit which the apparent withdrawal of the confidence of the Government caused. The visit of high officers charged with inquiring into the affairs of my Department, and the simultaneous and sustained attacks of leading journals, accumulated obstructions to my movements until I was openly removed from the command of the Department.

Except the victory little advantage resulted to PRICE from the capture of Lexington, exposed and resting upon a broad river which there was no chance for a large army to cross in case of defeat. As a military position its occupation had no value for him. On the contrary, had I possessed the means of transportation to move forward my troops rapidly, I should have been well content to give up Lexington for the certainty of being able to compel PRICE to give me battle on the north side of the Osage; as he could not cross the Missouri without exposing himself to certain defeat, no other course would have remained open to him. In fact, when I did go forward the appearance of my advance at Sedalia was the signal for his precipitate retreat.

I ask the attention of the Committee to the unreasonableness of expecting a General to be always successful. Admitting even that the Western Department had been thoroughly well supplied with men and arms, it could hardly have been expected that no single causuality could have been met with in the course of the campaign. And it would seem more reasonable to judge of the capacity of the commander by the general results of his operations.

From this statement and the accompanying papers the Committee will form some idea of the condition of the Department when I assumed command, at the end of July.

At the end of October, when I had succeeded in organizing and equipping an army, and was beginning to handle it in the field, we were everywhere and uniformly, along the whole extent of our lines, successful against the enemy. At Springfield, one of the most brilliant actions, and at Fredericktown one of the most admirably conducted battles of the war had been fought. Isolated railroads had been connected at St. Louis, and were in full and continuous operation over their whole extent. Additional cars had been provided, and at twenty-four hours' notice 10,000 men could be moved upon them from any one point to the opposite side of the State. All our posts, so far as the railroad went, had been fortified and connected by telegraphs, which were everywhere in full operation, and the daily mails were running to Springfield, from which place an officer, alone and in uniform, could ride through with safety to St. Louis. Quiet and comparative peace had been restored to the State, and the enemy was in full retreat before us, to its Southern boundary. A compact had been entered into with him, under which the authority of the State and Federal Courts was acknowledged; liberty of opinion and security of person were guaranteed to both sides; all guerrilla parties suppressed, and the war strictly confined to responsible officers and the armies in the field.

The State was, in reality, reclaimed, and in condition to leave the army free for the especial object of descending the Mississippi. The rebels already acknowledged the inutility of resistance to the Federal authority; the doubtful came to the side of power, and the loyal, who had borne the brunt of war—when to stand by the Union involved danger and losses—were everywhere encouraged to new efforts, and rewarded for their past aid.

The Fall rains were over, the fine weather of the Indian Summer had come, the hay was gathered and corn hardening, and we were about to carry out the great object of our campaign under the most favorable auspices, with fewer hardships from exposure and impediments from transportation than at any other season. The spirit of the army was high. It was mainly composed of Western men, whose interest as well as whose patriotism was involved in the opening of the Mississippi River, for the preparations to which they had contributed every possible effort, and we had every reason to believe that the campaign would open with a signal victory in the defeat or dispersion of the rebel army, with a move on Memphis as the immediate result.

These were the circumstances under which, without reason assigned, I was relieved of my command.

It is not grateful to me to have been myself compelled to set out the merits of my administration; but it was necessary in order to call attention to points which otherwise might not have been presented, and which are necessary to a clear understanding of the subjects inquired into. Many acts which have been censured were, I think, for the public good. I know they were with that intention. I do not feel that in any case I overstepped the authority intended to be confided to me.

Myself, and the officers and men acting with me, were actuated solely by a desire to serve the country, and I feel assured that this is realized by the people of the West, among whom we were acting.

Respectfully, J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General U. S. A.

[We regret that the exigencies of room oblige us to omit the correspondence referred to, and following Gen. FREMONT's letter.—ED. TIMES.]

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 4, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 163 bbls. [illegible] 11,491 bbls. Flour, 20 bbls. and 174 bags Corn Meal, 700 bushels Wheat, 17,153 bushels Corn, 5,167 bushels Rye, 1,655 bushels Barley, 3,118 bushels Oats, [illegible] bushels Malt, 5,366 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,850 [illegible] Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 35 bbls., at $6 37½ for Pots, and $5 62½@$5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio is active and buoyant; 3,700 bags changed hands, to-day, at 19½c.@22c. ₱ lb., usual terms. Other kinds are quiet but firm. We quote Java, at 26c.@27c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, at [illegible]@24c.; Rio, 19½c.@22½c.; and St. Domingo, at [illegible]@19¼c. ₱ lb., usual terms. Stock of all kinds on hand this morning, 117,202 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 68,696 bags Rio and Santos, 18,375 mats and 615 bags Java, 13,941 bags Maracaibo, 4,910 bags Ceara, 4,815 bags St. Domingo, 2,500 [illegible] Ceylon, 400 bags Laguayra, and 2,950 bags of other descriptions.

COTTON—Holders now generally claim 24c.@[illegible] for Middlings, ₱ lb., but buyers are reluctant to pay any advance, and the market is not active; 600 bales have been reported sold, in lots, to-day.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been somewhat brisker to-day, and prices, especially of the better qualities, have exhibited more firmness. The reported sales since our last amount to 12,650 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 40@$5 50; inferior to choice extra State at $5 60@$5 80—chiefly at $5 65@$5 [illegible]; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 [illegible] $5 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 60@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 [illegible]; inferior extra Ohio at $5 80@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 90@$6, chiefly $5 95@$6, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 40@[illegible]
Extra State	5 60@[illegible]
Superfine Western	5 40@[illegible]
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 60@[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 65@[illegible]
Inferior extra Ohio	5 80@[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 90@[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05@[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	5 85@[illegible]
Extra Genesee	6 00@[illegible]
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00@[illegible]

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping; sales [illegible] bbls., at $5 90@$6 25 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 30@$8 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in [illegible] request including superfine at $5 40@$5 50; extras at $5 65@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 1,300 bbls. Rye Flour is salable at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal attracts more attention at [illegible] $3 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and [illegible] for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, [illegible] ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is attracting rather more attention from shippers at somewhat firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels, including White Western at $1 46; Red Western (Winter) at $1 41@$1 42½, in store and delivered; choice Milwaukee Club, in store, at $1 35; Red State at $1 37½@$1 38, ₱ bushel. Corn is doing better; sales have been made of 56,000 bush., at 60c.@62c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 58c.@61c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canadian at 39c.@40c.; Western at 38c.@40c.; State at 40c.@41c. and Jersey at 38c.@40c., ₱ bushel. Rye is in fair request at 84c.@85c., from dock and delivered, ₱ bushel; sales 3,800 bushels. Barley continues unaltered; sales of 4,400 bushels State at 81c.@83c. ₱ bushel.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine is now quoted down to 95c.@$1 ₱ gallon, and quite dull at even these reduced quotations,—the demand being very limited. No important movements in other articles.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after to-day, and prices have declined to $14 25@$14 37½ for new Mess; $14 50 for uninspected do.; $14 12½ for extra City Prime Mess, and $10 87½@$11 for new Prime, ₱ barrel; sales 800 bbls. Dressed Hogs, 5⅛c.@5½c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats continue in request, at 5¼c.@6½c. for Hams; 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive; sales 400 boxes, at 6⅝c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Lard favors buyers; sales 1,200 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7½c.@8¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is salable and steady; sales, since our last, 250 bbls., at $14@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$12 50 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 10c.@14c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues inactive, at 5c.@7c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, 50 tcs. Carolina at $6 50@$7 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been quiet, at previous prices.

SPELTER—Sales 50 tons Silesian, at 5⅞c. cash, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in good request, to-day, and sales have been made of 1,400 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6⅝c.@7¼c., but including some Porto Rico at 7⅜c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand. We now quote the Messrs. STUART's varieties, thus: best quality Loaf, 10½c.; best quality Crushed, 10¾c.; Circle A —— Crushed, 10½c.; Granulated, 10½c.; Ground, 10½c.; White, A, 9¾c.; Yellow, C 9½c. cash ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales were reported to-day of 2,900 bbls., opening at 32c. and closing at 28c.@28½c. ₱ gallon, the market having been quite unsettled.

FREIGHTS—A pretty fair business was transacted to-day, for British ports, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s.@2s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 7d.@7½d.; Corn, 6½d.@7d., ₱ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 20s., and by steamer, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d., and by steamer, 40s.; Tallow, 20s. ₱ ton; Hops, ½d. ₱ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.; Butter, 25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@3s.9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 3s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton.

Real Estate Sale—MARCH 4.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Brick house and lot No. 19 Amity-place............$5,[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published at the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COLLEEN BAWN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PEEP O' DAY.

WINTER GARDEN—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—PAUL PRY—MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—WILD OATS.

NEW-YORK ATHENÆUM—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A National gunboat went down from Cairo to Columbus on Monday, and it was discovered that the rebels had really fled, having removed their guns and laid the town in ashes. It is now said that they have retreated to Fort Randolph, 160 miles below Columbus. Commodore FOOTE'S dispatch to the Navy Department states that his armed reconnoissance on Sunday last caused the rebels then remaining there to beat a hasty retreat, leaving behind them a number of guns, carriages, ammunition and stores, shot and shell, anchors, the remnants of a chain lately stretched across the river, and a large number of torpedoes. Most of the huts, tents and quarters were destroyed. The works are described as of great strength. After the rebel evacuation, the town was first occupied by the Second Illinois Cavalry.

Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, as before announced, has formally been appointed Military Governor of Tennessee, with all the powers, duties and functions pertaining to that office, during the pleasure of the President, or until the loyal inhabitants of that State shall organize a civil Government in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. In order to the exercise of those duties it became necessary to first give him a military position, and hence the President nominated him as Brigadier-General. This appointment the Senate yesterday confirmed. The present Government of Tennessee being a usurpation, every proper encouragement will, through the military Government, be given to the loyal people to assume its control. The Governor, by his acceptance of the office, necessarily vacates his position as Senator. The term for which he was elected will not expire till March next.

Our latest advices from Santa Fé, New-Mexico—to the 14th ult.—render it probable that a battle has ere this been fought near Fort Craig, between the National forces under Col. CANBY, and the rebels under SIBLEY. The latter were believed to number not more than twenty-two hundred, mostly mounted, but having eight pieces of artillery.

An order has been issued by Gen. MCCLELLAN, directing that there shall be inscribed upon the colors or guidons of all regiments and batteries in the service the names of the battles in which they have borne a meritorious part. Those names will also be placed on the Army Register, at the head of the list of the officers of each regiment.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *Norwegian* at Portland, and the *Arabia* and *Bremen* at this port, we have advices from Europe five days later. The *Norwegian* left Liverpool on the 20th, and Londonderry on the 21st ult. The supplementary estimates for the naval and military expenditures in the *Trent* affair, amounting to £973,000, were moved in the House of Commons on the 17th, and unanimously agreed to. In the debate on the subject, Mr. BRIGHT strongly denounced the policy of the Government. He said the money had been worse than thrown away. He refuted the idea that the American Government was influenced by a mob, and argued that the interests of England were so bound up with America, that it was in every respect inadvisable to inflict a sting that it would take centuries to remove. Lord PALMERSTON defended the Ministers, and said that Mr. BRIGHT'S opinions were confined to himself; he contended that there was every reason to justify England in backing up her demand in the manner she did, as the course of the American Government clearly showed that they did not, at the earlier stage of the affair, regard the act as one they ought to disavow. He thought the course taken deserved commendation, and believed it was calculated to insure the continuance of peace. In the House of Lords, on the 18th, the Earl of Carnarvon called attention to the imprisonment of Mr. SHAVER, a British subject, in Fort Warren, and said it was a clear case of compensation. Earl RUSSELL said Mr. SHAVER had not claimed compensation, and it was not for the Government to do it for him; neither had he rebutted the charges against him. Earl RUSSELL deeply regretted the civil war in America, and expressed the hope that England would treat with forbearance any stretch of power not intended to injure British interests, nor to insult the British flag.

It is reported in Liverpool that insurances are daily effected on ships and their cargoes to run the blockade of the Southern ports. The highest premium paid is fifteen guineas, and the ships are entitled to select any port. In some instances the risk to ports easy of access are as low as ten guineas. Nearly all the vessels insured are steamers of 1,500 tons.

The *Tuscarora* left Gibraltar on the 13th, for the Spanish waters of Algesiras. She had been watching the *Sumter*, which still remained at Gibraltar, unable to procure coal.

In France there is renewed agitation regarding the Roman question. It is still doubtful what course the Emperor will pursue.

The division between Prussia and Austria is continually widening. The language of the Prussian and Austrian Press is daily more hostile.

The sales for the week in the Liverpool Cotton Market had been 85,000 bales, and an advance of ⅛d.@¼d. had taken place. Breadstuffs had declined somewhat, while Provisions were steady. Consols were quoted at 92¼@93 for money.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a memorial from merchants on the Pacific Coast was presented, asking Government to provide immediately for the transportation of the mails between New-York, Panama and Aspinwall, as at present there is no such arrangement. Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, offered a joint resolution appointing HENRY BARNARD to fill the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, made vacant by the death of Prof. FELTON. It was referred to the Library Committee. The bill for the safe-keeping and maintenance of prisoners of war was passed. The bill authorizing the President to appoint a Commissioner to confer with British and French Commissioners relative to the preservation of the Atlantic fisheries, was passed. A bill was passed directing that the presents from the King of Siam be deposited among the curiosities of the Department of the Interior. After some further business of minor importance, the Confiscation bill was taken up, and Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, concluded his speech against its passage, commenced on Monday. Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, also made a speech opposing its passage.

In the House, the Pennsylvania contested election case was taken up, and finally decided in favor of Mr. VERREE, the sitting member, as against Mr. KLINE. The Pacific Railroad and Telegraph bill was reported from the Select Committee, referred, and ordered to be printed. The resolution from the Committee on Government Contracts, relative to the accounts of the Western Military Department, was taken up, and Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, entered into an elaborate defence of Gen. FREMONT and his administration of the affairs of the Department. He was followed by Mr. OLIN, of New-York, who, while siding with Mr. SHANKS in his defence of FREMONT, deprecated his (SHANKS') imputations upon the integrity of Gen. RIPLEY, Chief of the Ordnance Department. Mr. OLIN occupied the time until the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, favorable reports were made on the bills to amend the General Railroad law, to repeal the act authorizing the formation of town and insurance companies, and to authorize the Brooklyn Common Council to fix the names and numbers of streets in that city. The bill to provide for the distribution of soldiers' allotments was also reported favorably, and referred to the first Committee of the Whole. The bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Cab Company was reported unfavorably, but the report was laid on the table. Among the bills introduced was one to provide for the assessment of real estate for labor on the highways, and one to provide for the selection of jurors in Courts of Justices of the Peace. The bill to enforce the responsibility of stockholders in banking associations was debated in Committee of the Whole. A bill to authorize the Commissioners of the New-York Sinking Fund to sell certain lands was introduced.

In the Assembly, the Comptroller was directed to send to Washington for a copy of the account of all moneys expended by the State Military Board under the Three Million bill now under examination by the War Department at Washington. Leave was asked to introduce a bill to legalize primary elections in this City, but it was refused. The bill relative to the trial of offences committed against joint stock associations, and the bill to amend the game laws, were passed. The Annual Appropriation bill was then debated in Committee of the Whole until the recess.

GENERAL NEWS.

Col. WOOD yesterday morning proceeded to his home near Jamaica, L. I., where he met with a warm reception at the hands of his neighbors. The military, firemen and citizens turned out in full force, and escorted him to his house.

Last evening the Twelfth Annual Commencement of the New-York Medical College and Charity Hospital, was held at the building in Thirteenth-street. Eleven gentlemen had degrees conferred upon them by the Rev. Dr. J. M. MATHEWS. At noon the Homœopathic Medical College also held its Annual Commencement. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., conferred degrees upon twenty-three gentlemen. The Valedictory Address was delivered by Prof. J. M. WARD, M. D.

A very large and highly respectable meeting was held at Cooper Institute last evening, to forward some plan for the regeneration of the thousands of outcast women in our streets. Ex-Mayor TIEMANN presided, and an address was delivered by Miss EMMA HARDINGE, advocating steps for the extinction of the vice and the elevation of its victims. Resolutions were passed and petitions signed, calling upon the Legislature to act in the matter.

The opinion of Justice ALLEN, delivered at Special Term of the Supreme Court, in the matter of the ROSE will, which was intended to found certain charitable institutions and societies, will be found in the Law column. The residuary bequests are held to be void, because of certain contingent provisions respecting them. At Trial Term of the Common Pleas, before Judge BRADY, an interesting case to builders was yesterday tried, determining their duties in respect to the specifications of building contracts.

With the exception of some large transactions yesterday in Government Stocks, at 93 ₩ cent., the Stock market was dull, but without any material abatement in prices. Gold fell to 101⅛@102 ₩ cent. Exchange rather firmer, at 112½@112⅝ ₩ cent. Money growing easier. Advices from Washington are to the effect that the existing issue of United States Notes will be construed by the Secretary of the Treasury as part and parcel of the $150,000,000 legal tender Currency authorized by the recent Act of Congress.

Breadstuffs were in more request yesterday, and prices of desirable lots of Flour, Wheat and Corn exhibited more firmness. Provisions attracted less attention. Pork and Lard closed heavily. Cotton was held higher, but was not active. Sugars, Rio Coffee and Kentucky Tobacco were in lively demand. Whisky declined materially, closing quite irregularly. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important alterations.

The supply of cattle at Forty-fourth-street is larger than last week, footing up about 3,900 by Tuesday night, several droves coming in late in the day. Trade was pretty brisk at about last week's rates, prices varying considerably in different yards and during morning and evening sales. Good cattle sold at 9c., and extra fat bullocks at 9¼c., though sales averaged scarcely over 8c., with indications of a decline before all are sold on Wednesday.

GEN. FREMONT'S VINDICATION.—We copy from the *Tribune*, in other columns, a highly important letter addressed by Maj.-Gen. FREMONT to the Senate Committee on the conduct of the war. Under a variety of charges affecting his military competency and discretion—charges some of which found official indorsement in the report of the House Committee on Army Contracts and others in the extraordinary report of Adj.-Gen. THOMAS—Gen. FREMONT has remained quiet for some months. Why this tardiness of response, we are unable to say; but silence is now broken, and an issue is fairly raised between the accused and his prosecutors. The whole country will read Gen. FREMONT'S defence with the profoundest interest.

THE RECEPTION OF THE PERUVIAN MINISTER.—The kindly things the President said yesterday to Mr. BARREDA, the Peruvian Minister, were not only wise but timely. At the very hour the telegraph was flashing the statement that Spain is considering the propriety of furnishing the Incas with a successor in the person of some princeling of the Bourbon line; and that the deeds of PIZARRO will, probably, be emulated as soon as those of CORTEZ have been reënacted; at such a moment the bonds between the republics of the New World cannot be too closely drawn. The time may not be distant when a Holy Alliance between all the peoples of this hemisphere may be required to establish a balance of power, by repelling from it all European intruders.

The New Tax Bill.

After a political existence of more than seventy years, we have for the first time been driven into a system of internal taxation as a permanent policy or measure—a system which will connect nearly every act or enjoyment with a contribution into the National Treasury. We have left behind, and perhaps forever, the golden era in our history which, but for the experience we have furnished, would in after ages have been regarded as one of those fictions that set off the excellencies and immunities of that primitive epoch which every nation pictures to itself as realizing its highest conception of the social condition. Our Government was inexpensive, so long as no one attempted its overthrow. But the spirit of discord that has been let loose has instantly brought our expenses up to those of a first-class Power. We are called upon, in a day, to provide a revenue which, with other nations, has been the work of generations, if not of centuries.

The bill just reported to Congress is our first attempt in the new *rôle*. We have so far received only a telegraphic abstract of the bill, and consequently are not in position to discuss the subject so fully as it deserves. But the principles upon which taxes should be levied are always the same, and cannot be too often iterated, now that we are entering upon the practice. We very probably tax luxuries because, as men can forego these without injury to themselves, or the public, the tax works no inconvenience or harm. It may be the instrument of good. We tax incomes, because incomes alone can afford to pay. They are the flowing streams from which a rill may be diverted without exhausting the source, or diminishing the apparent volume of the onward currents. An income is the result of a person's faculty or industry. We should encourage in every way his processes, in order to help to the result. We do not tax the number of revolutions of the main shaft in a cotton mill, but the fabric produced. We do not, or should not tax, in its raw state, a cargo of lumber brought to our City, but the fabrics into which it is wrought. The latter may annually yield a larger tax than the entire value of the material in its original form. We should not tax the means for the extension or transmission of intelligence, as all wealth, and progress, and society itself, is based upon it. We should not tax locomotion, as social interconrse between people composing a nation is essential to domestic harmony. Where such intercourse cannot be had, Government must be a military despotism. To Southern soldiers captured on the battle field, the Northerners are simply monsters. The moment the two mingle, they cannot possibly see what they are fighting for. People living at a distance are always, in imagination, enemies to each other.

The greater part of the subjects presented for taxation in the bill reported are of course very proper; but it strikes us that several of them are palpable violations of the principles laid down. The idea of taxing travel is a new one in history. Locomotion ought to be encouraged in every possible way, instead of being suppressed. There is no experience so valuable, nor enjoyment so keen, as that afforded by it. The nations of the Old World, who make the welfare of their subjects a special study, compel public carriers to establish rates for the poorer classes at one-third the price paid by the wealthy. The most gratifying results have followed, as beneficial to the railroad companies as to the people. The revenues of the former from *third*-class passengers in England are far greater than from the first. All London is poured out on Sundays and festal days into the green fields, where, for a few hours, the denizens of the crowded and fetid districts respire the pure air. Humanity in England would be shocked at the proposition that should compel the dweller in St. Giles or Spitalfields to pay for the permission to see something better than his wretched surroundings. Practical sense would be equally outraged by compelling the merchant, every time that business might call him from home, to deposit a few shillings into the public treasury. In such case, his constant study would be how to curtail rather than extend his operations, greatly to the public injury.

The proposed tax upon travel is most unphilanthropic and unstatesmanlike. It may be an effective mode of raising money. So would a forced loan upon banks and insurance companies. But all such modes proceed from indolence, or from an unwillingness to place the burden where it belongs. So with a tax upon the diffusion of intelligence. It is certainly remarkable that republican America should impose a tax upon newspapers, the great educators in modern times, at almost the same moment it has been removed by monarchical England.

The bill is also objectionable in the number of the articles taxed. A tax upon bank-note paper! Such a tax would not pay the cost of collection. Taxes should be levied upon as few subjects as possible. The tendency of the English system is to constantly reduce the number of articles upon which they are imposed. The great bulk of the English revenues are collected from about a dozen subjects. We shall do well to study the example set us.

We do not write by way of censure, but of suggestion. The whole subject is a new one, and it is natural that our first essay should fall very short of the mark. The Committee have unquestionably given the subject a good deal of thought and labor. Further light will be thrown upon it by discussions in Congress, where we have no doubt the bill will be divested of all objectionable features.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE BLOCKADE.—Since the opening of Parliament and the declaration of the pacific policy of the English Government, the London *Times*, with its usual inconstancy, has hastened to revise some of its opinions on American affairs. In an amusing article replete with splenetic virulence and affected candor, our cotemporary recently acknowledged the efficiency of the Southern blockade, though he has persistently labored to prove the contrary for several months past. The price of cotton, he says, and the inability of the secession *émigrés* to return to their homes without imminent danger of a dungeon in Fort Lafayette or Fort Warren, prove that the investing squadron are keeping up a blockade of a tolerably efficient character. As the *Times* has thus discovered and confessed one of his numerous mistakes relative to our affairs, we may expect that he will soon revise his opinions on certain other points regarding which he has been equally positive and equally in the wrong.

Bright and Palmerston on American Affairs.

The latest cartoon of *Punch* represents that dignitary in the cap, gown, and spectacles of a pedagogue, smiling approval at little Earl RUSSELL, who, sustained by little Lord PALMERSTON, struggles forward with a monstrous blue book labeled "Papers on American Affairs." American affairs are in reality the multiform topic of John Bull. He writes and reads of them in his newspapers, talks of them over his wine, speaks of them on the hustings, preaches about them from his pulpit. They enter into his workshops, empty his ships, disturb his balances at bank, threaten starvation to his laborers. There is no place where the discussion ends; there is no interest so unaffected as to turn from it with indifference. For the moment, American questions are the special and inevitable order of the day. In Parliament, the subject has the charm of novelty. Last session everybody was eager to speak, and everybody had to be silent. For this silence members are now disposed to indemnify themselves. A day scarcely passes without some of the many points disputable coming up for the consideration of both houses. In the Lords, the rights of British subjects, as affected by the war, have to be investigated, or the blockade challenged; and to every inquiry the Foreign Secretary has to be prepared with a response. The discussions of the Commons take a wider scope. On another page of this paper is reproduced a highly interesting passage at arms between Mr. JOHN BRIGHT and the Premier; the former, making the Canadian estimates his text, denouncing the war policy of the Cabinet, and eulogizing the conduct of the American Government and people. Mr. BRIGHT sees no failure in American institutions. He ridicules with capital effect the talk of a mob overawing the Executive, or of a Secretary of State precipitating the country into a war, and those other multitudinous errors and misconceptions into which Englishmen are incessantly betrayed in their allusions to transatlantic matters. He does full justice to the cause of the North, and brands with scorn the cowardice which selected the very crisis in the American case to make ferocious and insulting gesticulations at the American people. Lord PALMERSTON, with facile and plausible rhetoric replied, and, of course, contented with his rejoinder a House unaccustomed to sympathize with the reformer of Rochdale, and taught by national self-conceit to regard all things American as wrong when they depart from English models. The glory of the *Trent* settlement was too recent and too gratifying to be surrendered at the word of a radical, and the Premier prevailed.

But the word of Mr. BRIGHT has not been lost. Not only will it reach and enlighten thousands in England, to whom the truth finds difficult access, but in this country it adds another to the ties of gratitude and reciprocal sympathy which unite the American people with the British liberals. The struggle from which we are beginning to emerge, has been of infinite service in a variety of ways. In no way has it been more useful than in defining friendships and enmities, and in showing where, in periods of calamity, our people may look for aid and the support of that favorable public opinion so necessary to success at times thus critical. Steadfastly and through much evil report have the British liberals stood by us; and the debt will not be lightly forgotten.

Relief of Poverty in New-York.

The Report of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for last year has been presented to the Legislature. It is a document of interest and importance to every tax-payer, philanthropist and citizen. The public institutions in charge of the Commissioners are intended to furnish relief to almost every kind and form of suffering and want that exists in this great City; and the taxes levied for their support are intended to supersede, in ordinary cases, the necessity for private charity. It is well, on behalf of the poor, that a Board composed of such men as this is, is in continual session, and ever ready to relieve their wants; and it is well, on behalf of the community which sustains these charities, that such men can be retained for their honest and economical management. The work of the Commissioners extends over a large ground, and in every Department there are evidences of the most judicious management. It gives but little idea of the variety and complexity of the duties devolving upon them to maintain the Departments with which their labor is divided, and the institutions under their charge—the relief of the "out-door poor," the care of the great hospitals, Bellevue, Small-pox, Ward's Island and Blackwell's Island, the management of the Alms-house, the Work-house, the Lunatic Asylum, the Colored Home, and Colored Orphan Asylum, the City Prison, Penitentiary, etc. To those who do not personally inspect the practical working of these social charities and corrective institutions, no conception can be had of the amount of suffering relieved, of the burdens which are taken from the shoulders of the individual citizen, or of the labor devolving upon their managers. The condition of the buildings is in every case admirable; the provision for the inmates is as near complete as is possible with an economical expenditure; the medical attention to the sick is as perfect as the science of medicine can suggest; lunatics, vagrants and criminals are put under moral discipline that has been attended with the happiest results; and the children of the street have, as far as they are within the purview of the Commissioners, been trained to order, industry, intelligence and virtue. All this has been done with a careful economy with which not the most thrifty can complain. Though the amount of relief afforded was far greater than under the mixed Commission, which existed up to 1859, yet the expenditures of last year were less than those of 1859 by nearly a hundred thousand dollars. In fact, looking from any direction at the year's work of the Commission of Public Charities and Correction, and even the most rigid critic can award little but praise. The citizens of New-York owe much to the gentlemen composing it, and it is pleasant, after examining both the report and the work represented by it, to express the conviction that, in no city in the world are the public charities better managed than in this Metropolis.

Colonization of Discrowned Heads in America.

There can be no longer any doubt touching the intention of the Allies to make an effort to impose a king on Mexico. Earl RUSSELL'S declaration, in a letter quoted in these columns the other day sets the matter at rest. "If the Mexican people," says his lordship, "by a spontaneous movement place the Austrian Archduke on the throne, there is nothing in the Convention to prevent it." Of course not. If the Mexican people, of their own free will, think proper to abjure republicanism, and to give themselves a master, in the person of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, they have an unquestionable right to do so. But if a throne be not erected in Mexico, and MAXIMILIAN do not wear a crown, until this happens, it is not very probable that either event will ever occur; and if they should occur through the instrumentality of the ballot-box, and foreign mercenaries, and domestic traitors, that will be no more a "spontaneous movement," on the part of the Mexican people, than the surrender of his purse to the bandit is a spontaneous movement on the part of the helpless wayfarer. Whatever be the result, however, the combined Powers, we presume, are determined to make the experiment in Mexico; but, should they succeed there, it must not be concluded that they will then rest from their labors. Ambition grows by what it feeds on, and success in Mexico will not improbably encourage them to repeat the operation in the other Spanish-American Republics. Those Republics have been all offenders, in the same way, if not to the same extent, as their more Northern sister; like her, they are debtors to European capitalists; like her, they are turbulent and anarchical. Hence there will be just as valid ground for intervention in their case, as in Mexico. But is not the idea too absurd to have been conceived by that coalition? Not at all. The Church of Rome has her Society for the Propagation of the Faith; why should there not also exist an Association of States for the propagation of kingcraft?

We certainly have no official announcement, as yet, that the Allies entertain any such intentions as that of monarchizing all the Spanish-American Republics. This, however, is no proof that they don't harbor it. Till the appearance of the Russell letter, we had no official intimation that a throne was to be set up in Mexico for an Austrian Archduke; but now we find that the rumor to that effect, circulated by the Press, was authentic; and so, likewise, may be that which the Allgemeine *Zeitung* and the *Indépendence Belge* have reported, touching the ulterior designs of the interventionists. These journals, in fact, don't confine themselves to asserting that the project alluded to, is merely in contemplation. They even describe in part how the work of transformation is to be accomplished, and name some of the princes who are to be provided for. The central American States, it seems, are to be consolidated into one Kingdom; New-Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador, into another; while the Oriental and Argentine Confederations are to be metamorphosed into a third; and these new-created realms are to be given to the ex-despots of Naples, Tuscany, and Parma, as an indemnification for their losses in Italy! This is good, as far as it goes; but the programme is not perfect, since we are not told what is to be done with the Republics on the Pacific, nor who is to occupy the throne of the Incas. The omission, however, is not material, as our cotemporaries have cut out a task for the propagandists, which they will hardly be able to perform. Indeed, the success even of their Mexican enterprise is not by any means certain, and should that fail all their other *chateaux en nouvelle espagne* will melt into air.

The very idea of attempting to impose monarchical institutions on the inhabitants of any portion of Republican America, is assuredly as little creditable to the sagacity, as to the equity of the Allies. Constitutional monarchy may answer well enough, where the people and the sovereign are content to respect the constitution; but, when a constitutional monarchy is forced on a people who abhor it, and who must be kept in subjection to it by foreign arms, it becomes a despotism of the worst description. It requires then no prophet to foretell what will result from the attempt of the combined Powers to establish this species of Monarchism on the ruins of the Democratic Governments founded in the Western World. The result will be a vast coalition of the States of our Continent against the aggressors—a grand struggle between the votaries of Republicanism and the votaries of Monarchy, and the overthrow of European supremacy in every part of America! In politics no less than in mathematics, action and reaction are equal.

RETIRING FROM PUBLIC LIFE.—Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, formerly Senator (along with TOOMBS) for that State, announces in a Southern journal, that he has "retired from public life." What may be the character of the honors he has enjoyed under the "Confederacy," and whose fardel he thus solemnly puts off, we know not; for IVERSON, though entering heart and soul into the secession movement, has been rather under a cloud during the Confederate *régime*. Probably, however, he simply means to indicate his unwillingness in the future to become a candidate for any official position. IVERSON is evidently a prudent man, and has a keen scent of what is coming. His example will soon have a great many imitators in gentlemen desirous of "retiring from public life." Probably, those who have behaved no worse than the Ex-Senator from Georgia may be allowed quietly to withdraw to the political death they court; but there are others who will be very anxious to "retire from public life," whose desire the hangman will be called on to gratify in a way they hardly yet dream of.

A NEW CITY POSTMASTER.—A feeling of the utmost surprise pervaded the City last evening, upon the announcement that Mr. W. B. [illegible] had been appointed [illegible] Mr. TAYLOR has filled the [illegible] the entire satisfaction of our [illegible] appointment was unanimously [illegible] removal has not, we believe, been [illegible] any portion of the community. It is, [illegible] in manifest disregard of the wish[illegible] sentiments of our people, that this [illegible] meritorious public servant has been dis[illegible] It will be a matter of curious inquiry hereafter to ascertain what influences have been [illegible] to bear upon the President to induce him to procure the change.

The successor of Mr. [illegible] is a gentleman well and most favorably known in the City, and is destined, we suspect, to earn the largest popularity in his new office. He will, however, need to exhibit all of his acknowledged energy and ability to satisfy the public that a change so uncalled for, was not a change for the worse. Mr. WAKEMAN is, of course, irresponsible for the measure, but it will nevertheless fall upon him to remove its odium, by the efficiency of his administration.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Accounts of the State Military Board—Extending the Time for the Collection of Taxes in Westchester—The Annual Appropriation Bill—The Metropolitan Cab Company Not in Favor—Remonstrance Against the Broadway Railroad, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 4, 1862.

Mr. MCMULLEN, in behalf of the Select Committee upon the State Military Board, this morning introduced into the House a resolution, empowering the Comptroller to send a messenger to Washington to obtain from the Special Committee now there a transcript of the statement of the expenditures of the Board now undergoing examination by the United States Government. The resolution was passed.

Mr. SMITH, of New-York, asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill to legalize primary elections in New-York City, but it was refused. This bill is intended as a clincher to, or a commentary upon, the bill introduced by Mr. CODDINGTON, to regulate nominating Conventions in the same City; most probably the latter.

The Committee of the Whole reported favorably this morning upon the bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in certain towns in Westchester County. Mr. PIERCE opposed the bill upon general principles, and contended that the Governor had given good reasons why all such bills should be rejected in his veto messages upon several bills of the kind. Mr. DREW explained the necessity for the bill in this especial case, by the peculiar difficulties of collecting taxes in those towns arising from their proximity to New-York City, and the large number of non-residents. The House ordered to the third reading.

The same Committee had also under consideration the annual appropriation bill. The first attempt to reduce its appropriations was upon the salary of the Curator of the State Cabinet of Natural History. Mr. ALVORD moved to reduce from $1,000 to $600, and contended that the character of the individual occupant of the office should have nothing to do with the settlement of the question. So far, he was most assuredly right; but when he went further, and claimed that all the millions expended in the geological survey of the State had better have been thrown into the Red Sea, he touched upon an argument more worthy the dark ages; for the State is to-day reaping manifold benefits from this survey in the intimate knowledge gained of its internal resources,

and the advantages which she has been enabled to take of this increased knowledge. This argument was fully met in the course of the debate, and it was also contended that so long as the offices was maintained, the officer should be competent and the pay adequate to the class of duties required. It requires a scientific man to take care properly of a scientific collection, and the class of duties to be performed are of that higher intellectual character which have always commanded the higher class of pay, and it was, therefore, very properly contended, that the sum of $1,000 was small compensation enough for a man competent to take the place. The duties are not of that ostentatious character which obtrude themselves upon the public eyes when well performed, but when proper care is withdrawn, its necessity and the value of such duties as it imposes are at once apparent, in the disorder and confusion which follow close upon the heels of such withdrawal, and render useless the vast amounts already expended upon these scientific investigations and the arrangement of these cabinets. The policy of retrenchment is certainly most laudable when properly applied, but when applied to the reduction of any of the means furnished by the State for the enlightenment of her inhabitants or the development of her own internal resources, its absurdity is only equaled by its suicidal effects upon her property and greatness.

After a long discussion, consuming almost the entire session of the House, in which all these points and others were well brought out and inforced, the amendment was rejected by a decisive vote.

The Committee then continued the consideration of the bill, but had only gotten about half through with its provisions when the appointed hour for taking a recess until evening came around, and the House adjourned for that purpose.

But very little was done in the Senate, also, this morning. The members voted themselves the usual number of red-books, utterly heedless of the loud cry for retrenchment that came welling up from the lower House. Committees reported unfavorably upon the bill incorporating the Metropolitan Cab Company for your City, and the one providing for the more careful inspection of steam-boilers and engines in New-York and Brooklyn, and they are rejected.

The bill appropriating monies from the Common School Library Fund to the support and aid of the People's College, was made the special order of this evening.

I forgot to mention the doings in the House, that the Speaker announced as the Special Committee, raised by Mr. REDINGTON'S resolution upon the Excise Laws, and the amendment to the Constitution upon the subject of the prohibition of the sale of liquors, Messrs. REDINGTON, of St. Lawrence; KENNEY, of New-York; PAINE, of Wayne; ROOT, of Oswego, and COWLES, of Greene County.

No train has yet reached here to-day from New-York. Perhaps the storm of last night and this morning have had something to do with this. It commenced here at noon yesterday, showering down a very fine rain which froze as it fell, and covered everything with a thin coat of glare ice that rendered locomotion almost impossible. The storm continued all night, the violence of the rain, however, increasing and filling streets and sidewalks with "slush," and this morning, to make confusion worse confounded, a heavy snow squall set in and raged furiously for half an hour or more. Upon the whole, one might say without danger of denial that the weather since yesterday noon has been *rather* unpleasant. There is some prospect now that it will soon clear up.

H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 4.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend the general railroad law.

To repeal the act authorizing the formation of Town and Insurance Companies.

To authorize the Common Council to fix the names and number of streets in Brooklyn.

Mr. SMITH reported favorably the bill to provide for the distribution of soldiers' allotments. Referred to a first Committee.

The New-York and Brooklyn Steam-boiler Inspection bill, and the bill to prohibit Justices of the Peace from practicing as counselors in their Courts, were reported adversely, and the reports agreed to.

Mr. FARRAR reported unfavorably the bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Cab Company.

On motion of Mr. PRUYN the report was laid on the table.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. FOLGER—To provide for the assessment of real estate for highway labor.

To provide for the selection of jurors in Courts of Justices of the Peace.

The bill to enforce the responsibility of Stockholders in Banking Associations was taken up, in Committee of the Whole, and debated by Messrs. GARSON, PRUYN and HARDIN, when progress was reported.

Mr. ROBERTSON reported for the consideration of the Senate the bill to incorporate the New-York Commercial Association.

Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a bill to authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in New-York to sell certain lands.

Recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at 7 P. M., to consider bills on the general calendar.

The following went through Committee of the

Works, and were ordered to a third reading: For the distribution of soldiers' allotments; to appropriate the proceeds of the State tax for the support of common schools.

The bill to appropriate $10,000 for the library of the People's College was taken up, and a long debate ensued. Messrs. Young, Hutchinson, and Tobey opposing the taking of the proposed appropriation from the School Fund, and Messrs. Pruyn, Sanford, and Cook advocating the bill. After further long debate by other Senators, progress was reported.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Tuesday, March 4.

On motion of Mr. McMullen, the Comptroller was requested to dispatch a messenger to Washington to obtain a copy of the account of all moneys expended by the State Military Board, under the three million bill now under examination by the Department at Washington. These accounts have been recently sent to Washington and no transcript of them can be procured here.

Mr. Smith asked consent to introduce a bill to legalize primary elections in the City of New-York.

Consent was refused.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the trial of offences committed against joint stock associations.

To amend the law for the preservation of moose, wild deer, birds and fish.

A resolution was adopted, by a vote of 15 to 11, to supply each member, officer and reporter, with ten copies of the red-book.

The Speaker announced the following select Committee on the Excise and Prohibition bill: Messrs. Redington, Kenney, Pryne, Root and Cowles.

Mr. Odell moved to take up the bill to abolish the office of Canal Appraisers. Motion lost.

Mr. Provost moved to take up the Brooklyn Public School Amendment Act. Motion lost.

The Annual Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Depew, of Westchester, in the chair.

The bill was considered till the hour of recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met at 7 P. M. and resumed the consideration of the Annual Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. Alvord, the appropriation for books for the State Library was reduced from $4,000 to $2,000.

On motion of Mr. Stetson, $2,000 were added to the appropriation for agricultural purposes, to be expended, under the direction of the State Agricultural Society, in machinery to test the manufacture of flax cotton.

Several other amendments were proposed and lost, and, before going through with the bill, the Committee rose and reported progress. Adjourned.

The Broadway Railroad.

Albany, Tuesday, March 4.

The Committee on Railroads met, to-day, on the Broadway Railroad case. J. T. Williams, counsel for property owners on Broadway, appeared before the Committee and submitted amendments proposed on behalf of the opponents of the bill, in case it should be reported by the Committee, but not withdrawing opposition to the construction of any railroad.

On the part of ten responsible citizens of New-York, A. T. Stewart, D. H. Haight, John G. Phelps, Solomon J. Hart, M. Morgan, Nicholas Ludlam, Amos R. Eno, E. Parmley, Edwin Hoyt and John Taylor, proposed to insert their names in place of the present proposed corporators, and proposed to bind themselves to pay $1,000,000, cash, for the franchise, besides paying any fair and reasonable compensation to all property holders and stage proprietors on the line, and give such bonds as the Committee thought sufficient for the payment of that amount.

To the Honorable the Committee on Railroads of the Legislature of the State of New-York.

The undersigned petitioners, beg leave to represent to your Honorable body.

That at a meeting of your Committee, on the 27th ultimo, having under consideration a bill providing for the laying of a railroad track in Broadway, your Committee announced its purpose to consider the said bill with a view to the best and most judicious bestowal of the franchise under consideration, and to that end invite proposals and suggestions by way of amendment to the bill, holding the matter open for the receipt of such proposals and suggestions until Tuesday morning, the 4th inst.

The undersigned, availing themselves of that permission, beg leave to submit:

That if it should be the opinion of your Committee that the public interests so imperiously demand the construction of the railroad in question that all private interests should be postponed to such demand, under the provisions of the said bill, then your petitioners beg leave to represent to your honorable body that they are willing to give the sum of $1,000,000 for the said franchise, under the provisions of the said bill, and to pay the same in such manner as to your Committee may seem fit, most suitable and proper, either by paying the same into the public Treasury of the City of New-York in a gross sum $100,000 per annum for ten years next ensuing, as a license fee, or otherwise paying the said sum of $1,000,000 in such manner as your Committee may suggest, binding ourselves to the payment thereof under such penalties and with such sureties as to your Committee may seem fit and proper. Your petitioners, therefore, beg to propose the following amendments to the said bill:

First—Strike out from the first section of the said bill the names of the grantees therein contained, and insert in place thereof the names of your petitioners respectively.

Second—Provide for the payment of said sum of $1,000,000, either by inserting the payment thereof, as a condition of said grant, in lieu of section 2 of said bill. After the word "shall," insert the words "upon payment to the Comptroller of the City of New-York of the sum of $1,000,000, to be applied to and for the benefit of the Sinking Fund of said City," or such other words, or in such other manner as to your Committee shall seem most fit and proper, and your petitioners will ever pray.

Mr. Ward appeared in favor of the bill, and offered an amendment on the part of the present proposed corporators as follows: To add five additional names as corporators—but the names are not made public—to pay the Consolidated Stage Company $705,000, the Knickerbocker Company $200,000, and private firms an adequate amount, provided said lines would deliver over to the railroad their stock in its present condition; to add a provision that the City may take the road at any time by paying the corporation the amount expended. The latter amendment is proposed in order to obviate the supposed unconstitutionality of making the grant perpetual.

Mr. Williams stated that the offer he proposed was made by his clients because they deemed if the Committee thought that public necessity should override private rights that the City ought to get all it could out of such a valuable franchise. He stated that this offer was not final, but might be increased if the proposed corporators in the original bill chose to enter into competition for the franchise. His clients made the offer in good faith, and were prepared to bind themselves to pay the amount before commencing the road.

All argument was excluded by the Committee, who took the proposed amendments for further consideration.

It is thought the Committee are favorable to some railroad, but that the present offer may destroy the chance of the original corporators of obtaining the franchise.

A Plea for the Outcast.

MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE—ADDRESS OF MISS EMMA HARDINGE—LEGISLATIVE AND PUBLIC AID INVOKED.

A large meeting was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, responsive to a call for a meeting to forward some plan for the regeneration of the army of outcast women of New-York. Ex-Mayor Tiemann presided, and introduced the speaker of the evening, Miss Emma Hardinge.

After the reading of a letter from Rev. Mr. Gilette sympathizing with the cause, Miss Hardinge proceeded with the repretition of her address before delivered, she stated the numbers, in this City, of the unfortunate class for whom she pleaded, to be at least 10,000; that their first step in crime generally commenced between the ages of eleven and sixteen years; that in the majority of cases they were obliged to have recourse to the stimulus of intoxicating drinks in order to continue in their hideous trade, and that instances of suicide are very common. The result of extended personal investigation convinced her that in spite of all there yet remained the spark of divinity in all these unfortunates. She commented upon the injustice of damning the female sinner, while her male partner was allowed to go unscathed. She maintained that the very numbers of these women were an evidence of the necessity of action; that the debased women were quite ready and willing to reform should the way be opened to them. She denied that this was a "necessary evil" any more than would be the sufferance of stealing or any other crime. She believed that if the same punishment was inflicted upon man as upon woman, for this crime, an end would be put to the evil in a week. [Applause.] She argued that the vice had diminished in extent during modern times, and that there is hope of its ultimate extinction. She expressed her disapprobation of the mode at present adopted to reform the outcasts, and denied that they were adapted to either the needle or domestic service. She believed that free air, plenty of exercise, and a variety of employment, (as recommended in the work of Mons. Da Chatelet,) and the exercise of those faculties that have been kept dormant. Her plan would involve the sustaining of a home near the City, and employment in horticulture and other kindred and congenial occupations; stimulating to industry by fair remuneration. True, one such home would only redeem an hundred out of an hundred thousand victims, but, it would prove a model to be copied throughout the country. She detailed the efforts that had already been made in this cause, and closed with a pathetic appeal for immediate, earnest, and effective action.

At the close of the address a resolution was offered by Mr. Geo. F. Voyes, indorsing the views of Miss Hardinge, and recommending legislative interference to establish a home such as was proposed.

An extensively circulated petition was exhibited and signed by many present, making a formal appeal to the Legislature to act. A collection was taken up to defray expenses.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....March 4, 1862.

$71,000 U. S. 6s 81..Reg 93¼	150 Del. & H. Canal Co. 91
1,000 do........ 93½	100 N. Y. Central R... 83¾
49,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou 92¾	200 do..........b10 83¾
1,000 do........ 93	325 do........... 83¾
500 U. S. 6s 81 Or. W.	6 do........... 83½
Loan ½ yearly.. 92	200 Erie Railway....... 34¾
500 do........ 93	150 do..........b30 35
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74..Cou 85¼	100 Hud. River R..b30 38
500 Trea. 7 3-10 ⅌ ct.	140 do........... 37½
Notes......small 99¾	19 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.. 64
16,000 do........ 99¾	31 Mil.& P.DuC.2dpref 54½
1,000 do........ 99¾	100 Reading R.......b30 42⅛
2,000 Ill. Cou. Bds. '62. 86¾	100 do.........b30 42⅜
7,000 Indiana St. 5s.... 78½	50 do........... 42¼
2,000 T. St. 6s, '90..b30 61⅛	200 do........... 42⅛
9,000 do........ 61	140 Mich. Cen. R........ 53⅞
10,000 Mo. St. 6s.....b30 53	100 do..........b30 54½
5,000 do.........b30 52⅜	50 Mich.So.& N.Ind.R. 24
5,000 do........ 52⅝	200 do..........b30 24
5,000 do.........b10 52⅞	50 do........... 23¾
10,000 do.........s10 52⅜	50 M.So.& N. Ind. G.S. 47⅜
10,000 do........ 52⅝	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip... 63⅞
20,000 do.........s30 52⅝	400 Clev. & Pitts. R.... 19½
500 Cal. St. 7s........ 86½	100 do........... 19½
3,000 Harlem 1st M.Bs.100	100 do..........s10 19¾
1,000 C.B.&Q.R.8⅌c.b.100	100 do..........b30 19⅞
6,000 do........ 99½	100 Gal. & Ch. R.R..... 68¼
1,000 do........ 99½	50 do..........b30 68⅜
3,000 Mich. So. 2d M... 73	50 do........... 98⅜
7,000 Mich. So. S.F.Bs. 90	100 do..........b10 68¾
10,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.. 77½	200 do........... 68
2,000 M.&P.Du C.1stM. 89½	100 Cle. & Tol. R.R..... 45⅞
1,000 Chi. & R. I. Bds. 99	50 do........... 45½
10 Bank of Commerce. 84⅜	200 do..........b30 45½
13 Metropolitan Bank. 96	100 do..........s10 45⅜
100 Pacific M. S. Co..s30 94	400 do........... 45¾
100 do.........s60 93⅞	100 do..........s30 45⅛
50 do.........s10 94	100 Ch. & R. I. R.R.b30 56
5 do........ 94½	50 do..........b30 55⅞
10 do........ 94½	50 do........... 55⅞
100 do........ 94	150 do..........s30 55⅜
100 do.........b60 94⅛	

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s,'81..Reg 93¼	200 N. Y. Central R.... 83⅜
10,000 do........ 93½	50 do..........b60 83⅜
1,500 U. S. 6s,'81..Cou. 92¾	150 do........... 83⅞
500 U.S.6s, '81. Oreg.	200 Erie Railway...... 34⅜
W.Loan ½ yearly 92	100 do..........b60 34⅜
1,000 Trea. 7 3-10 ⅌ ct.	100 Erie R. Pref......s90 57⅞
Notes......small 99⅞	100 do..........s30 57⅞
10,000 do........ 99¾	50 Chic., Bur. & Q. R. 64
5,000 Mo. State 6s..b30 52⅜	100 Reading R........s10 41⅞
5,000 do.........b30 52⅝	200 do..........s10 41⅞
5,000 do.........b15 52⅜	50 Mich. Cen. R....... 53⅞
1,000 Missouri St. 6s Iss.	25 do..........b30 54
to Hn. & St.Jo.R. 60	17 Mich. So. & N.Ia.R. 23⅜
3,000 H. R. 3d M. Bds. 84¼	100 do........... 23⅜
7,000 Mich. So. S. F. B, 89⅜	100 do........... 23⅜
5,000 do........ 89⅜	200 M.S.&N. I. G.S..... 47⅜
2,000 Mich. So. 2d M... 73	50 do..........s60 47⅜
500 American Gold..101⅝	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip... 63⅛
10,000 do.........s30 101⅝	20 do........... 63⅜
1,000 do........ 102	400 Clev. & Pitts. R.b30 19¼
200 Broadway Bank....125	200 do..........b30 19⅛
50 Pacific M. S. Co..... 93⅜	500 do........... 19
5 do........ 93⅜	50 Gal. & Chic. R...... 67⅞
50 do.........s30 93	50 do........... 67⅞
50 do.........b60 93⅜	1,000 Cle. & Tol. R...b30 45⅜
30 Little Miami R...... 92	

Tuesday, March 4—P. M.

We understand this afternoon, on responsible authority, that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided that under the recent Loan and Treasury Act of Congress the existing issue of United States Notes is a legal tender, in all respects equal to the United States Notes which are to be issued in substitution of the present Notes. This decision is understood to be based upon the clear construction of the Act that the United States Notes now in circulation are part and parcel of the $150,000,000 legal tender Notes authorized by the Act. We further learn that if any technical doubt on this point should remain after the decision of the Secretary, the Committees of Finance in Congress will recommend the immediate passage of a declaratory resolution or act on the subject, to the effect that the existing United States Notes were intended to be embraced in the $150,000,000 as legal tender, in their present shape. That such is the spirit of the Act we have not for a moment doubted, but, according to a strict construction of the text of the first section, a Treasury order or declaratory Act of Congress on the subject would seem to be required to settle the question.

The transactions in United States Stocks, to-day, at the Board and by private contract, have exceeded half a million of dollars. The largest sale was made by one of our leading Banks at 93 ⅌ cent., to the extent of $400,000, one-half Registered and one-half Coupon Stock of 1881. At the Stock Exchange Board 93½ ⅌ cent. was paid for the Registered Stock, and 92⅝@92¾ ⅌ cent., the closing quotation of the Coupon issue of the same date. The Stock market, on other descriptions, was somewhat unsettled, in the absence of all authentic military news from the line of the Potomac. Some of the speculators for the decline were desirous to put out 15@30 day contracts, but not in sufficient amounts to lead to an active business. The Railway shares were also irregular, and the price of New-York Central, as the barometer of the market, left off 83½ ⅌ cent., as against 83¾@83⅞ ⅌ cent. yesterday.

The General Share market this afternoon, after a comparatively moderate business at the Board, closed with a fair degree of steadiness. the difference in prices from Monday afternoon being ⅜@½ per cent. against New-York Central, and ¼@½ per cent. against other descriptions. The speculation in American Gold Coin at the Board has nearly exhausted itself. Not a single transaction was reported at the First Session, and only $11,500 at the Second. The price left off 101⅞@102 per cent. The Federal securities continued firm to the close of business, while Tennessee and Missouri 6 per cents., influenced by the general dull feeling of the Street, were 1 per cent. lower than yesterday. The speculation in Cleveland and Pittsburgh Shares, which attained the advanced figure of 20½ per cent. yesterday, fell back to 19 per cent., at which there was a demand at the close of business to-day. On other Railway Shares the bidding was about as follows:

New-York Central.. 83⅛	Mich. Guaranteed... 47⅞
Erie.............. 34⅜	Galena.............. 67⅞
Erie Preferred...... 57⅞	Pittsburgh.......... 19⅛
Rock Island......... 55⅜	Missouris........... 52
Toledo 45⅛	Tennessees.......... 60
Mich. Southern...... 23⅞	United States 6s, '81.. 92⅞

The Export movement of Domestic Produce this week is unusually heavy for the first week in March. The value of the clearances reported this afternoon is about three and a quarter millions; a result which, with the decline in Gold, sufficiently accounts for the reduced Exchange on England this week. There is, of course, a better offering of Merchant bills, and the leading Banking Houses have reduced their own drawings to 112½@112¾ ⅌ cent. The market for Money has resumed its accustomed ease of supply; the rates, however, continuing at 7 ⅌ cent., as the rule to Stock Brokers, except in some instances on United States security at 6 ⅌ cent. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from the Port of New-York to Foreign Ports for the week ending March 4 and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week.........	$2,089,372	$2,497,058	$3,212,671
Previously reported...	11,541,967	21,421,537	20,635,517
Since January 1.....	$13,631,339	$23,918,595	$23,848,188

The Sub-Treasury received yesterday $250,000, and to-day $200,000 on deposit in United States Notes, on an interest of 5 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, returnable on 30 days' notice, in the same Notes. The Customs Duties paid in to-day amount to the large sum of $259,000. The disbursements of the day are $671,000; present balance, $3,983,825. There seems to be little question that the Customs Duties at this port for the next four months will range from $4,000,000 to $5,500,000 ⅌ month. The average rate of Duties on the gross importation will continue to increase as the entries of Sugar, Coffee and Teas come in under the enhanced Tariff act, passed early in January. We have reason to estimate the average upon the gross entries, exclusive of Foreign Bullion, at full 30 ⅌ cent. after the month of April. Upon an importation for the whole country of $250,000,000 for the ensuing fiscal year, this would give to the Treasury $75,000,000 of Customs revenue, and upon $350,000,000, which on the return of the Southern States now in rebellion, would be required, it would afford $105,000,000. If we add to this the proceeds of the Internal Tax Bill, just reported by the House Committee of Ways and Means, we have the round sum of *two hundred millions of dollars* for the support of the current expenses, and the payment of interest on the public Debt of the Government. A further increase of Customs Duties upon certain articles of Foreign merchandise is contemplated the effect of which will probably raise the average upon the gross importation of the country to 33⅓ ⅌ cent.

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York........... 90	Mercantile.........100
Manhattan.........119	Chatham........... 70
Merchants'......... 92½	Bank of the Republic 92
Mechanics'......... 97	Hanover........... 68
America...........100	Irving............. 70
City...............110	Metropolitan....... 95
Phenix............. 90	Shoe and Leather.... 90
Fulton.............110	Corn Exchange...... 85
Butchers' & Drovers' 108	Continental........ 77
National........... 90	St. Nicholas....... 83
Merchants' Ex...... 75	Marine.............100
State of New-York.. 85	Commonwealth...... 80
Commerce.......... 82½	Imp. & Traders'..... 93
Broadway..........121	Park...............100½
Ocean.............. 70	Manuf. & Merchants' 80

The Railway Mortgages are 1½ ⅌ cent. lower on New-York Central 6 ⅌ cents.; 4 ⅌ cent. higher on Terre Haute Seconds, and 1 ⅌ cent. on Michigan Southern Seconds.

N. Y. Cen. sixes........ 95	North. Ind. Gosh. Line. 89
N. Y. C. sixes, R. Es.... 90	M. S. & N. I. s. f., 7⅌c. 90
N. Y. C. sixes, Sub...... 90	P. R., 7 ⅌ c., G't by Mo. 45
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76..103½	Ill. Cen., 7 ⅌ c., '75..... 93⅜
N. Y. Cen. Con., '76...103½	T. H. & Alt'n 1sts 7 ⅌c. 94
Erie firsts, '68........104	T. H. & A. seconds 8 ⅌ c. 52
Erie thirds, '83........ 92	Chi. & N. W. s. f....... 86
Erie fourths, '80....... 84	Chi. & N. W. seconds.... 15
Erie fifths, '88........ 75½	Han. & St. J. firsts.... 47
Buf., N. Y. & E. firsts, '77 82	New-Jersey Cen. 2ds..103
Hudson firsts, '69......106	Galena & Chic. firsts..100
Hudson thirds, '75...... 84	Gal. & Chi. seconds.... 98
Hudson Convert., '67.... 75	Chi. & R. Island firsts.. 99
Harlem firsts, '69-73....100	L. E. & Wabash firsts.. 77
Harlem seconds, '64..... 92	L. E. & W. seconds...... 47
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c., '69-72 97	Mil. & Miss. firsts...... 89
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ⅌c.'82 102½	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.. 85
Chi., B. & Q. R., 8 ⅌ c. 99	Mil & P.Du C. 1sts, Pref. 77
Mich. So. firsts 7 ⅌ c.... 91	Mil. & P.Du C. seconds.. 54
Mich. So. seconds........ 72½	

The news this afternoon confirms the abandonment of Columbus, Ky., on the Mississippi River, by the rebel forces. The most authentic accounts from Memphis represent that that city is incapable of defence against the triumphal progress of the National army. It is questionable, indeed, whether the business men of the place, and the cotton planters of the vicinity, would seriously object to the change of military rule. The reopening of regular trade down to the Mississippi State line would seem, therefore, to be near to hand. The course of this trade will be northward, *via* the Illinois Central Road from Cairo and the Ohio River to Louisville and Cincinnati. Memphis will be the last point in Tennessee from which the rebels will be expelled, and as Gen. Halleck, of that Department of the United States army, has already announced that trade will be resumed with the progress of our arms, the entire State of Tennessee, including the movement in Cotton centering in Memphis, will unquestionably be restored to commercial intercourse with the loyal States on the retreat of the rebels from that place.

The National Loans.

From Thompson's Bank Note Reporter.

All Treasury Notes dated prior to Aug. 19, 1861, are either past due and the interest stopped, or are receivable for public dues instead of gold.

On the 19th of August, 1861, a large issue of 7 3-10 ⅌ cent. Treasury Note Bonds was made, with coupons for semi-annual interest appended, on the right end. These are called 19th of August Notes.

On the 1st of October, 1861, another large issue of similar notes (except as to date) was made. These are called October Notes.

The first interest coupon on the August Notes came due on the 19th of February, and was paid. The first interest coupon on the October Notes falls due on the 1st of April.

These notes are fundable into a twenty-year 6 ⅌ cent. Stock, at the option of the holder, at any time before they fall due.

The 7 3-10 bonds are the only Treasury Notes for investment that are on the market. They are exempt from taxation; the interest is payable in gold; and the holder has the option of claiming payment when they mature, or funding them into a twenty-year 6 ⅌ cent. Stock.

The classes of Federal Stocks issued prior to 1861, and now outstanding, are as follows:

Interest.	Amount.	Redeemable.
6 ⅌ cents...........	$2,883,364 00..........	Dec. 31, 1862
6 ⅌ cents...........	9,415,250 00..........	Jan. 1, 1868
6 ⅌ cents...........	8,908,342 80..........	July 1, 1868
5 ⅌ cents...........	20,000,000 00..........	Jan. 1, 1874
5 ⅌ cents...........	7,022,000 00..........	Jan. 1, 1871
5 ⅌ cents...........	3,461,000 00..........	Jan. 1, 1865

Under the acts of Feb. 8 and July 17, 1861, $68,400,000 have been issued; they are the 6 ⅌ cents of 1881. This is the stock into which the 7 3-10 Treasury Notes can be funded. The Government has not reserved any privilege to pay it off before 1881; hence it is a positive twenty-year Stock.

The Treasury Note and Loan bill just passed, and approved Feb. 25, 1862, authorizes five hundred millions of 6 ⅌ cent. Stock, having twenty years to run, but redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years. This stock will not be on the market before July. It is the only stock into which the Government will fund the legal-tender currency about to be issued.

Our opinion is, that when the one hundred and fifty millions of legal-tender currency is disbursed to Government creditors, the stock into which it is fundable will be sought for at par by the holders of the currency. But before the currency will flow into a stock that, under favorable circumstances, will be paid off in five years, and under unfavorable circumstances, will be saddled upon the holder for twenty years, other stocks, not objectionable in this respect, must assume prices to correspond with that stock at par.

If, then, the legal tender currency puts a six per cent. objectionable stock to par, where will it put the 7 3-10 Treasury Notes that are fundable into a twenty-year six ⅌ cent. stock, and the 6 ⅌ cent. twenty-year stock itself that is free from contingency? Taking all the chances for a series of years, the positive twenty-year Stock is worth ten per cent. more than the contingent Stock.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Nos. 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 4½, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 101, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 27, 28, 30. Demurrer Calendar: Nos. 153½, 193, 246, 247, 292, 383, 384, 385, 386, 388, 369, 390½, 224, 225, 352, 353, 364. Law and fact.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 6635, 3179, 6, 357, 868, 1145, 1360, 1575, 1576, 1765, 1977, 1982, 839, 1105, 1160, 1168, 1289, 1322, 1338, 1345, 1363.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2593, 343, 969, 1025, 1065, 3339, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219. *Part II.*—Nos. 3560, 1350, 3258, 2352, 2922, 256, 264, 274, 306, 324, 490, 502, 504, 3380, 1034. *Part III.*—Nos. 1005, 2643, 991, 2947, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1243, 1245, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1273. *Part IV.*—Nos. 2960, 120, 3378, 1064, 1122, 1130, 1144, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1160, 1162, 1176, 1178.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 736, 572, 875, 878, 680, 439, 633, 780, 881, 883, 886, 793, 894, 895, 896. *Part II.*—Nos. 590, 568, 105, 1093, 1178, 759, 687, 1366, 1367, 1368, 888, 889, 890, 892, 893.

Charitable Uses—Suspension of the Power of Alienation.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Chauncey Rose, executor, &c., vs. Wm. Rose et al.—This case has been once or twice stated in the Times.

John Rose, by his will, left $300,000 toward founding a charity school for the education and support of the destitute boys of the City, in case that within five years the corporation or society so to be established should organize and raise a like sum for the same purpose. This institution was to be called "The Rose Beneficent Association."

The testator also left half of the residuary estate for the purpose of founding and funding the American Colonization Society, also, providing that such a Society should be organized and the sum of $300,000 be raised for the same purpose, within five years.

The will was admitted, and an appeal taken from the decree therein.

The Court, without waiting to write out a lengthy opinion in the case, and to enable the parties to take an immediate appeal to the higher Court, now rendered the following opinion:

I therefore, as the result of my impressions, incline to the opinion that the residuary bequests are void; that to found a beneficent institution, as suspending the power of alienation of the fund for an indefinite period, and a period not depending on lives—to wit, until an association shall be organized, and shall have raised the sum of $300,000; that to the American Colonization Society, because it is dependent upon the contingency of raising the $300,000 in the five years, and is a part of an entire scheme by which the power of alienation is unduly suspended, and that for general charity, for its uncertainty and vagueness.

Judgment may be entered to this effect, with costs, and suitable allowances to all parties out of the fund.

Randall & Bronson for Executor; Wm. M. Evarts and Therasson & Bryan for the Rose Beneficent Association; J. B. Varnum for the American Colonization Society; Alex. W. Bradford for Henry Rose.

The Transfer of Promissory Notes by a Corporation—Must it be Done by a Resolution of the Board of Directors?

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

James B. Colgate, &c. vs. D. P. Buckingham.—This was an action on a note made by the defendant, and given to the Granite Insurance Company, the defendant receiving the scrip of that Company for it.

The complaint alleged that the Company indorsed and transferred the note to Beebe & Co., the assignors of the plaintiff, for a valuable consideration. The answer admitted the making of the note, and the assignment, but set up as a defence that there was no such corporation as the Granite Insurance Company, and that it had no legal existence. That the scrip of the corporation was worthless, and the note was void on account of fraud in obtaining it. Also, that the note was transferred to Beebe & Co. without the authority of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company.

The Court below found for the defendant, and from that decision the plaintiff appealed, on the ground that it was not necessary that any resolution should have been passed to authorize the transfer of the note in suit.

Decision reserved.

George R. Thompson, for appellant; Wm. Curtis Noyes, for respondent.

How a Hotel was Closed—Alleged Illegal Seizure by the Sheriff.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice James.

Jane Madden vs. James C. Willett, et al.—This was an action brought to recover of the defendant for the alleged illegal seizure of the plaintiff's property.

In 1857 the plaintiff kept a hotel at Nos. 622 and 624 Broadway, near Laura Keene's Theatre. The Sheriff levied upon and sold her property, as alleged, under an execution against her husband, the judgment creditors having indemnified the Sheriff. The property so taken was estimated at $5,000.

The case is still on.

Edwin James and Thos. Dunphy, for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpool and George Shea, for defendants.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

THE CALENDAR.

Judge Betts announced to the bar, this morning, that after hearing prize and seizure cases, he would take up the Admiralty Calendar. The Assistant District-Attorney said he should not be able to occupy the Court with that class of cases for more than this week of the present month, and the Court thereupon announced that on Monday of next week the Admiralty Calendar would be called on, and that there would be no jury causes heard this term.

THE STEPHEN HART'S CARGO.

In the case of the cargo of the *Stephen Hart*, Mr. Woodford, for the United States, applied for an order appointing Major Hayner to appraise the powder and ammunition on board, that the same might be taken by the War Department for use, on a deposit of its value. Mr. Kursherdt, who appeared for the cargo, said that the Enfield rifles on board had been ordered to be appraised for the use of the Navy Department, and that if separate appraisements were made of the rifles and the ammunition, he feared there would be a depreciation of both. The Court thereupon ordered that the appraisers of the rifles and of the ammunition act together in the appraisal.

Specifications and Pattern Houses in a Contract for Building—Which Must be Followed?

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

William S. McNamara vs. Charles G. Anthony.—This was an action against the defendant as guarantee for the performance of a certain contract. The plaintiff alleged that in consideration of the assignment of a contract, and for building certain houses, one John B. Mill agreed to pay him certain sums of money. That the defendant in this action, in consideration of one dollar, guaranteed the performance of the contract by said Mee. That Mee had failed to perform the contract, and notice thereof had been given to the defendant. The defence set up was that plaintiff did not finish the houses according to the specifications, and according to pattern houses referred to in said agreement; nor in the time specified. The plaintiff showed that he followed the specifications. The Court charged the jury that as matter of law, the plaintiff was bound to follow the specifications, and not the pattern houses. Verdict for plaintiff, $3,754 50. An allowance of $100 was ordered thereon.

Wm. R. Stafford for plaintiff; S. B. Higinbotam for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

Thomas Murray pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the City Prison for thirty days.

Henry M. Williams pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the City Prison for one day.

Thomas Gould was convicted of an attempt to commit burglary in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown, best in use. Infallible Onguent, for the growth and beauty of the Hair. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers at No. 1.

The New Shuttle or Lock Stitch Machines, manufactured by the GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine Company, No. 495 Broadway, are greatly superior to all other lock-stitch machines, either for family or manufacturing purposes.

Anklets.—This new and beautiful article,
FOR LADIES
AND CHILDREN,
At JEFFERS', No. 573 Broadway.

Anklets—
FOR LADIES
AND CHILDREN,
All sizes. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

Ladies will find an Assortment of Nice
ANKLETS
at
MILLER'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Anklets.—LADIES'
and
CHILDREN'S
Sizes, at IRWIN'S, No. 330 Bowery.

Anklets.—Brooklyn Ladies
Can find them
at
J. O. WHITEHOUSE'S, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

No American Should Wear a Yoke Around his neck, the UNION SHIRT is destined to supercede all others, made to measure at McLAUGHLIN'S, No. 289 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray. McLaughlin, Agent.

At Cantrell's, No. 813 Broadway,
Between 11th and 12th sts.,
A very Cheap and Desirable
Balmoral Boot for............................$2 50

MARRIED.

Wheeler—Gavey.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 4, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 118 Franklin-st., by Rev. Thos. B. Smith, Thos. V. L. Wheeler to Eliza Gavey, both of this City.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

Corneille—Wiswall.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Queens, L. I., on Tuesday, March 4, by Rev. Alvah Wiswall, Rev. Samuel J. Corneille to Miss Lydia A. Wiswall.

McKay—Cunningham.—In Tarrytown, N. Y., on Saturday evening, March 1, by Rev. E. Guilbert, Mr. Kenneth McKay to Miss Frances Cunningham.

DIED.

Benjamin.—In this City, on Sunday, March 2, of disease of the heart, William M. Benjamin, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Wednesday morning, the 5th inst., at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Stratford, Conn., for interment.

Van Meerbeke.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 4, Henry C. Van Meerbeke, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 140 East 19th-st.

Van Buskirk.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 4, of scarlet fever, Willie, son of Richard and Charlotte Van Buskirk, aged 9 years.

Funeral services at house of the parents, No. 206 West 29th-st., on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken by the 11 o'clock train to Peekskill, for interment.

Fox.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 4, at 1½ o'clock, suddenly, after a short and severe illness, Marie Fox, wife of Martin Fox, and daughter of F. Letz, aged 22 years, 2 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 307 East 10th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Rogers.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 4, after a short illness, Platt Rogers, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday next, the 6th inst., at Calvary Church, on corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., at 12 o'clock M., without further invitation.

Wood.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 4, Mrs. Mary S. Wood, wife of Rev. George W. Wood, and daughter of Thomas Hastings, Esq.

Relatives and friends are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 7th inst., at 11 A. M., from No. 61 Amity-st.

Tompkins.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 4, Gilbert Tompkins, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 117 West 43d-st., on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

Ryerson.—In this City, on Monday, March 3, of consumption, John Henry Ryerson, son of John B. and Maria Jane Ryerson, aged 24 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Republican organization of the XVIIth Ward, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Presbyterian Church, 1st-st., below 2d-av., this (Wednesday) afternoon, the 5th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment, on Thursday morning.

Tobey.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 27, at No. 336 West 22d-st., Gilbert R. Tobey, aged 37 years, 3 months and 20 days.

Interred at Schenectady, N. Y., March 1.

Thurston.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 4, Mary C. Thurston, daughter of Nathaniel Thurston, in the 35th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 6th inst., from No. 112 7th-st.

Creighton.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 3, Edwina Hurlbut Creighton, wife of Lieut. J. Blakeley Creighton, U. S. N., and daughter of Commodore Silas H. Stringham, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her father, No. 106 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) March 5, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

Booth.—In Williamsburgh, suddenly, of apoplexy, Charles S. Booth, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Covenant Lodge No. 35, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 234 Graham-av., Williamsburgh.

☞ Greenport papers please copy.

Smith.—In San Francisco, on Monday, Jan. 13, Randal Smith, formerly of this City, aged 32 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 105.—March 4, 1862.
52, 65, 77, 73, 29, 62, 37, 72, 44, 33, 43, 13, 66.

Kentucky, Class 106.—March 4, 1862.
38, 5, 48, 62, 71, 60, 33, 66, 56, 1, 9, 3.

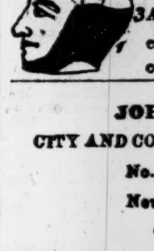
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 53.—March 4, 1862.
10, 48, 6, 45, 74, 60, 51, 3, 9, 52, 20, 77, 75.

Delaware State Lottery, Class 164.—March 4, 1862.
1, 16, 51, 41, 53, 18, 63, 69, 17, 75, 3, 8.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.



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ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS:
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

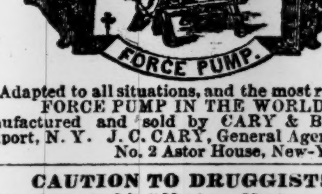
J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, ETC.—Certain cure and preventive. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERIN will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Sold by Druggists generally Price 25 cents; sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address W. G., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.



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Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y. J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.

Beware of counterfeit "Mexican Mustang Liniment." The genuine is wrapped in fine steel plate engravings with the words "Mexican Mustang Liniment" in a circle surrounding a burning volcano, &c., and "D. S Barnes" blown in the bottle.

There has been offered for sale by one John D. Park an article in general design quite the same, but executed on common stone plate, with the words "A. G. Bragg & Co." in the top of the circle, the word "Mexican" underneath, small and obscured by the smoke of the volcano, and the proprietor's name, D. S. Barnes, omitted from the bottle.

To manufacture or sell a counterfeit trade-mark is a criminal offence, and the undersigned will strictly enforce his rights civilly and criminally. Information in regard to the whereabouts of the said counterfeit Liniment will be thankfully received.

D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.—Thirty years' experience, and the testimony of thousands who have been cured by its use, prove that DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT Is, without exception, the most valuable remedy in the world for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, PLEURISY, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, SPITTING OF BLOOD, and all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS. Here is a portion of the evidence:

Lieut. LOUIS WAGNER, Co. D., Eighty-eight Pennsylvania Regiment, (McLean's,) writes from Alexandria:

"During all the time we have been in the service, nearly four months, but one of our Company has been sick enough to be placed in the hospital. Our Surgeons have often spoken of this, and attribute the unusually healthy condition of the men to the use of Jayne's Medicines.

The Expectorant has been much sought after in cases of Colds, Coughs, &c., and has always afforded prompt relief, while the *Carminative Balsam* has operated like a charm in all cases of looseness of the bowels, diarrhœa, &c.,—diseases to which soldiers are particularly exposed, from the frequent changes of water.

We are convinced, therefore, that much suffering would be prevented, and many lives saved, if every company in the army were provided with a small supply of your medicine, similar to the one furnished us."

Rev. RUFUS BABCOCK, D. D., formerly President of Waterville College, Maine:

"Having given Dr. D. Jaynes' Medicines a trial in my own family, and some of them personally, I do not hesitate to commend them as a valuable addition to our *Materia Medica*. The EXPECTORANT, especially, I consider of inestimable value, and I know that it is highly esteemed and frequently prescribed by some of the most respectable of the regular practitioners of medicine."

Mr. J. B. MONTE, of Astoria, Long Island, writing to a friend, L. W. Tinelli, of New-York, says:

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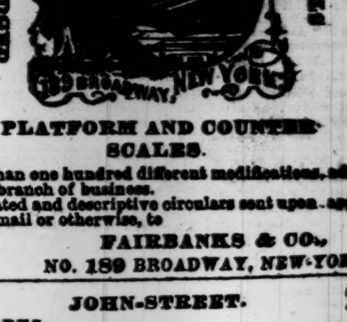

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TEACHERS.

AS DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A young lady, competent to instruct children in the rudiments of English, French and music, is anxious to obtain a situation as daily or resident governess, either in New-York or Brooklyn. Unexceptionable references given. Address, for one week, A. B. C., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN lady, entirely competent to teach the higher branches of a young lady's education together with the English, French and German languages, music and drawing, desires an engagement as resident governess in this City; unexceptionable City references given. Address Post-office Box No. 2,668.

AN AMERICAN LADY EXPERIENCED and qualified to teach thoroughly English, French, Latin and Music, wishes a reëngagement as resident teacher in a school or family, in the City or country. Best references exchanged. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504, New-York Post-office.

AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—An English lady, fully qualified to give instruction in all the branches of a thorough English education, with music and French, and offering the highest testimonials, wishes an engagement. Address S. M. C., Post-office, Union-square.

TEACHER WANTED.—ONE WHO HAS taught in the City of New-York, for English and mathematics. Apply (March 4 and 5) at No. 872 Broadway, between 9 and 2 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES.—A GENTLEMAN IN WESTCHESTER County, one hour by rail from New-York, wishes to sell his pair of carriage horses; they are greys, eight and nine years old; about sixteen hands, stout built, perfectly sound and kind; either, well adapted for coupé; price $400. Address W., Box No. 823, Post-Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE STABLE, WITH AT least five stalls, within two or three blocks of the Union Club—the nearer the better. Address "J," Union Club.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; is also a first-class laundress; good City reference if required. Call at No. 346 2d-av., corner of 22d-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, (a Protestant,) a situation as chambermaid and to assist in fine washing and ironing. May be seen, for two days, at No. 156 West 18th-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AS CHAMBERmaid and fine washer and ironer, or nurse. A very respectable young woman (Welsh Protestant) wishes a situation in the above capacity; the best of reference given. Can be seen by applying at 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or take care of children and do plain sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine perfectly. Can be seen for two days at the dry goods store of E. J. Meehan, No. 257 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or take care of a child, by a genteel Protestant girl, who has the best of City references. Apply at Mr. REED'S, No. 807 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER.—A situation wanted by a young woman, in a first-class private family, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; she has the very best of City references from her last employer, whom she has lived with four years. She can be seen at No. 6 Patchin-place, a few doors west of 6th-av., in 10th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or would do the cooking; has excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or thorough servant; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $7; also, a cook, who does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry; wages $9. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with washing, if required, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 266 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to a private boarding house or hotel; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young girl a situation in a respectable private family as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 348 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has 3 years' City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 394 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress. Has 5 years' City reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 229 7th-av., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 20 West 13th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a smart steady young woman; would assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good baker, and understands her duties in all its branches; or, as chambermaid and laundress; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., second floor, front, next door to the fancy-store.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation in a private family; is a good cook; thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a competent woman—understands all kinds of cooking meats, soups and game; can make good pastry, and is an excellent bread baker. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days from her last place, No. 44 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business; French and English cooking in all its branches, soups, pastries and jellies; has lived with the best of families both in City and country. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 176 East 17th-st., Room No. 6.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman as cook; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pies; understands cooking all kinds of game. Is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference given. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman; is a good plain cook, and has no objection to help with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 121 East 20th-st., near 3d-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, in a private family; perfectly understands the business in all the branches of cooking, soups, ice cream, jellies, desserts of all kinds; best of reference given. Call at No. 74 East 24th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to the country; is a thorough good baker. Call at No. 73 Perry-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a respectable woman, in a private family, who understands cooking in all its branches; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; is a good baker, and truly understands her business; can give the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 402 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A very respectable woman, who has lived nearly four years with her employer; she is an excellent washer and ironer, and exceedingly neat in her work. Can be seen for two days at No. 51 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN experienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands soups, meats, game and desserts of all kinds, and is an excellent baker. The best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 196 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d-floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as cook in a private family; is first-class cook; best of City references. Apply at No. 188 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as cook in a private family; she is a good cook, baker, washer and ironer; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 110 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 145 East 31st-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, to cook and to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and also a good baker; is willing to go in the country for the summer; good City reference. Call at No. 248 East 9th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A GIRL wishes a situation in a private family as cook and laundress; thoroughly understands all her business; she is also willing and obliging, and is very neat in all her apartments, and can give good City reference. Can be seen at her last place, No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery, for two days. No Jews need apply.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, who understands her business, and has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., New-York.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a very good plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; can give the very best of City references. Call at No. 267 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman, to cook, wash and iron; is experienced, and can furnish excellent City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; would have no objection to do housework in a small family; is a good baker of bread or biscuit. Has good City references. Apply at No. 57 West 44th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY AN EXperienced dressmaker, work in a private family by the day, week or month; cannot be excelled in cutting or fitting ladies' or children's dresses; also mending. Can be seen all the week at No. 282 7th-av., near 28th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent dressmaker, employment by the day, week, or month; can do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 268 7th-av., second floor front room, for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, in a private family; is fully capable of cutting and fitting children's dresses, and can do all kinds of family sewing, and is willing to take care of children, if required. Inquire, for two days, at No. 219 East 20th-st., in the store.

AS HOUSEKEEPER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted, by an American middle-aged woman, as housekeeper and seamstress, or to wait on ladies or make herself generally useful; would go to California with a respectable family. Address A. B., care of Harris Stone, No. 932 Broadway.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY IS VERY wishful to learn to attend in a fancy or trimming store, or would like to attend in a bakery; has a great taste for the business; wages no object until thoroughly acquainted with the business. Call, for two days, at No. 200 East 21st-st., third floor.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wants a situation as general houseworker in a small private family. Call, for two days, at No. 176 Duane-st., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; is fully competent to take charge of a laundry; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE RELIABLE French woman, a little over middle-age, desires a situation as nurse of grown children; is a very good teacher in French; understands dressmaking for young ladies and children; no objection to the country in vicinity of New-York; good reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 146 3d-av., in the store.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN IS DEsirous of obtaining a situation as nurse; is perfectly competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or the care of young children, and assist in sewing. Can be seen for two days at her late situation, No. 88 East 18th-st.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOman wishes a situation; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant, from its birth; is kind and obliging; can give the best of reference as to capability and trustworthiness. Call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby or older children; can sew very neatly; has lived four years in her last place; can give best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at 21 8th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN person, a situation as nurse for children or an invalid, and to do plain sewing and make herself generally useful; refers to the family in whose service she has been several years. Address by note R. J., No. 241 5th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as nurse; is an excellent seamstress; can do all kinds of fancy knitting; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived two years. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED BY A YOUNG Protestant girl, a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's, No. 157 Madison-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family. Call for two days, at No. 53 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, with the best of City references, wishes to accompany a family going to England, as child's nurse; has experience as such. Apply at Mr. WEED'S, No. 807 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID—WANTed, by a respectable young English Protestant woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid. Is a good seamstress; is competent to take charge of an infant. Would like to go to California or Cuba, or any other port. Is accustomed to traveling; is not sea-sick. Address L. A., Box No. 243 New-York Post-office.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid. City reference. Call at No. 208 West 28th-st., second floor.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTestant young girl wants a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 157 Madison-av., for two days.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG woman, lately from Europe, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or nursery governess; has been accustomed to children, and is willing to make herself useful; wages no object. Call or address No. 470 3d-av., near 34th-st., top floor.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a middle-aged English Protestant woman, a situation as child's nurse; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up by the bottle, and make herself generally useful; has the best of City references; can be seen for three days at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.; no objection to the country.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is quick at the needle; can take charge of the ladies' washing and ironing in style; wages $7; no objection to the country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY wishes to obtain a situation for an American woman as nurse or seamstress, or would wait upon an invalid. She can be seen at her present employer's, between the hours of 9 and 12, at No. 231 Madison-av., above 38th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a respectable woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth; has five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 152 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—EMPLOYMENT WANTED by a respectable girl, by the day, week or month; understands dressmaking, embroidery and all kinds of family sewing; is capable and willing to do any kind of up-stair work; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 270 3d-av., top floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG SWISS GIRL (Protestant) wishes to find a situation in a family to do sewing; she can furnish good references. Apply, for two days, at Mr. MAITRES', No. 29 Rose-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a very respectable Protestant young woman, as first-class waitress; has no objection to assist with chamberwork; the best of reference given; she perfectly understands her business. Apply at No. 167 East 12th-st., second floor, front room, for three days, if not engaged.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman a situation as competent waitress; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 61 East 22d-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, to do waiting and sewing or chamberwork and sewing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 222 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, for two days.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO EUROPE.—AN experienced English nurse, wishing to return to England, would be glad to engage with a family going to Europe, to take charge of an infant or young children. Unexceptionable City references. Call on or address B. G., No. 153 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant man that perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and all belonging to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by his references. Will be found willing and obliging. No objection to City or country. Best of City reference given. Can be seen personally, or a note addressed J. M., No. 30 Broadway, office of the Greenwood Cemetery, or Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young man, who perfectly understands his business; has had much experience; is a good careful driver; will be found respectful and obliging; no objection to the country; best of reference given from last employer; can be seen, if required. Address, by note or personally, B. M., No. 18 West 32d-st., or Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man wants a situation as coachman; one who understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing, obliging and respectful; has no objection to the country; has the very best of City references. Address C. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable single man, of long experience; understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a good and careful driver; has very good references. Call or address J. N. O., Box No. 199, *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A highly respectable Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and can be highly recommended by his late employer. Address A. B. C., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN JUST DISengaged wants a situation; a highly recommended married man, with ten years' recommendation from one family in this City. Any commands for J. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, will be attended to for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class coachman by a Protestant man, with three years' reference from his last employer. Call at No. 3 Rector-st., near Trinity Church, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a middle-aged man; understands his business perfectly. Can give eight years' reference. Can take charge of a greenhouse or grapery if required. Country preferred. Address J. D., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable man as coachman or plain gardener, or would be willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; no objection to City or country. Address J. F., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a young man who has first-class references from former employers, a situation as coachman and gardener; if wished, former employers can be seen in the City. Address B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a married man, without incumbrance, as coachman and groom; understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages perfectly; is a good, careful driver, sober, honest and trustworthy; is willing to work hard and make himself generally useful. Can milk if required; no objection to the country. Best of city and country references. Address T. O., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable single man, a situation as coachman and groom; can work in a garden; understands milking, knows the City well; has a perfect knowledge of his business; has first-class reference from last employer. Address P. G., Coachman, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and groom; is a good and careful driver; has first-class references from his last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an American married man, to take charge of a farm; has no children; he thoroughly understands his business; is well experienced in the management and raising of horses and cattle; farming has been his business for the last 25 years. Can give good references. Address FARMER, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a Scotchman, wife and one child; has a thorough practical knowledge of his business; can give the best of reference. Call on or address L. G., Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS PRACTICAL FARMER.—WANTED, BY a practical farmer, thoroughly versed in all farming operations and a good vegetable gardener, a situation as foreman on a farm or as manager of a gentleman's farm; fully understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver, sober and steady, willing and obliging, and highly recommended. Address C. D., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable man; thoroughly understands farming in all its branches; is a good gardener; has the best of reference from his last employer as to capability and integrity. Address L. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, as farmer and vegetable gardener. Can give satisfactory references from his last employer. Address J. N., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a thorough practical man, married, wife and one child; understands the above in all its branches; is a Protestant; good reference given. Adress J. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A Protestant man and his wife, without incumbrance, wish situations; the man is a good farmer; understands the care and management of stock; the wife is a good cook, baker of bread and pastry, an excellent washer and ironer—is a good dairymaid. Can be seen at 97 4th-av.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young married man, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business in its most scientific departments; has had a long practical experience in first-class places, including Scotland and this country. Can produce testimonies to that effect that are unexceptionable. Would engage as propagator or to superintend a nursery. Address R. T., in care of McIlvain, No. 9 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man without family, who thoroughly understands his business in the care and management of greenhouse fruit, flowers and vegetables. Is a good grape-grower, and can improve a gentleman's place who may think fit to engage him. Satisfactory references given. Address HAMPTON, Box No. 123 *Times* office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class English gardener—married—no family—5 years in this country. Understands growing grapes in hot and cold houses, and the management of greenhouses, out-door fruits, vegetables, and laying out and improving places. Good reference given. Address J. S. T., care of Edwin Allen, New-Brunswick Nurseries, New-Jersey.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single young man who is capable of taking charge of a greenhouse and graperies; good vegetable gardener and excellent hand in laying out flower grounds, approaches and serpentine walks; the best of City reference. Any party in want of such a person may address C. D., No. 15 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a steady, active, industrious single man, who thoroughly understands the management of greenhouses, graperies, also fruits, flowers and vegetables, and is thoroughly competent to take charge of any gentleman's place; the very best references given. Address CAMBRIDGE, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a married man, with only one in family, who is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; has a thorough knowledge of his business; can be well recommended. Address M. L., No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—A MARRIED MAN, A PRUSsian by birth, wants a situation as gardener; understands laying out grounds, green-houses, vegetable and flower gardens; good reference given. Apply, or address F. V., *American Agriculturist* office, No. 41 Park-row.

AS GARDENER.—A MARRIED MAN, A PROTestant, wishes a situation as gardener; he is competent and capable; understands his business; can refer to his present employer. Address G., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, till employed.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a steady, active and industrious man, without family; understands his business well. Satisfactory reference from his last place. Address C., Box No. 212, or CHAS. LULING, No. 52 Exchange-place.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, who thoroughly understands his business in every branch of gardening, farming and laying out grounds; can come well recommended. Address R. R., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a German who understands his business, in greenhouse, grapery, vegetables, &c.; the best of references can be given; is married, with a small family. Address J. S., at Mr. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener for a single German; landscaping, propagation and cultivation of greenhouse plants, grapery, orchard and vegetables perfectly understood; terms reasonable. Address C. G., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, who perfectly understands his business, fruits, flowers and vegetables; can come well recommended. Address A. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable, experienced young man, a situation as gardener and coachman; has six years' reference from his last employer; is willing and perfectly capable of doing what is required of him. Apply or address to A. M. SEE, No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

A GARDENER, COOK, &c.—WANTED, SITuations by a respectable man and wife, without family, the man as practical gardener or coachman, the woman as good plain cook or waitress. Is an excellent laundress, and understands the care of milk and butter. A lodge preferred. Both understand their business perfectly. The best of reference. Can be seen this week at 74 Grand-st., or address A. B., 15 John-st., in the Seed store.

AS HEAD GARDENER OR FARMER.—Wanted, a first-class situation as head gardener or farmer, by a Scotchman, a married man; has had charge of one of the largest establishments in the State of New-York for the past ten years; unquestionable reference given as to capability, &c. Address J. W. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, until March 8.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—A SITUAtion wanted by a married man, as gardener and farmer; he thoroughly understands his business, greenhouse, graperies, fruits, vegetables, and farming of all kinds; his wife is capable of taking care of dairy and poultry; both honest and industrious; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as waiter in a private family, with good City reference; call or address No. 118 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av., third floor, front room, for two days.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A young man, (married,) aged 29 years, wants a situation as porter or assistant in any respectable establishment; is a good coachman and has had long experience in the care of fast horses. No objection to the country. Has first-class City or country reference. Address for two days, if not engaged, A. B. WILLAM, Station F, 3d-av., or Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE.—CLERKSHIP OR AGENCY wanted, by a middle-aged man, who has been several years in the business on his own account; is a good salesman, and can influence a considerable trade; a moderate salary accepted. A very fine farm exchanged for a stock of hardware. Address ENERGY, Syracuse, N. Y.

ENGAGEMENT IS WANTED BY A SCOTCHman to take charge of a first-class place. Inquire of the editor of the *Horticulturist*, No. 37 Park-row.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a girl as chambermaid, seamstress, and to assist with the washing. None but Protestants, with City references, need apply at No. 143 East 14th-st., for two days, from 10 until 12 o'clock.

A PROTESTANT CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—Also, a waitress for a boarding-house; also, one Protestant cook, washer and ironer; wages $8; a girl to mind children, at $3; reference required. Call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK, WHO THORoughly understands her business, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; she must be a Protestant, and bring first-class City reference. Apply at No. 223 Madison-av., to-day.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN, as a good plain cook; one who is honest, willing to work and can bring good recommendations, may hear of a good place by applying to No. 8 Desbrosses-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—AN American or German girl wanted, in a small private family, to cook, wash and iron; one thoroughly capable to attend to the above, and competent to take the entire charge of the basement, will find a comfortable home and good wages by applying at No. 230 Livingston-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

A SALESWOMAN—WANTED, A SALESWOman for a store in Grand-st.; one who understands selling millinery or fancy dry goods preferred. Address SALESWOMAN, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

TO STOCK BROKERS.—WANTED, A YOUNG man, a member of the Brokers' Board, for a permanent situation in an established stock house. He must be acquainted with all the leading Brokers, and produce unexceptionable references. To such a person a liberal compensation will be given and a permanent situation. Address, with full particulars, O. B., Box 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS ARE NOW READY for first-class cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, waitresses, washers and ironers, general houseworkers, &c. Apply with references at the MANHATTAN EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 2 East 23d-st., one door from Broadway. A. M. SEE.

SITUATIONS ARE PLENTY FOR FIRST-class help. Cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, seamstresses, nurses, cooks, washer and ironers, and general houseworkers, will not be delayed one day by producing good references at the first-class Employment office, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED.—A PLAIN, SUBSTANTIAL YOUNG man, 19 years of age, who writes a good hand and understands accounts, and is willing to make himself useful; salary $250 per annum. Apply at No. 159 Goerck-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—BY BENJAMIN JONES, A SOLDIER'S Letter, addressed to a Miss Dibble, from the seat of war. Said letter containing money, which Miss Dibble can have by calling on BENJAMIN JONES, Land-office, corner of Broadway and 43d-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE. AT JAMAICA, L. I.
By T. PLATT CARLL, Sheriff.
The elegant country seat of Tunis Van Brunt, with 33 acres of ground, situate on Union Hall-st., Jamaica, Long Island, will be sold, at Durland's Hotel, Jamaica, on THURSDAY, March 6, at 1 o'clock P. M. The house is large and convenient, and the grounds well stocked with fruit trees. The sale will be peremptory.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS FURnished mansion of the subscriber, on the north shore of Staten Island, between the Snug Harbor and Factoryville landings. The house is unsurpassed for family conveniences, having gas fixtures throughout, and hot and cold spring water on every story; also, bathing room, laundry, with the usual fixtures, conservatory and furnaces. The grounds are handsomely laid out with large and commodious gardens, together with stable and other outbuildings. The shore in front offers every facility for boating. The situation cannot be excelled in the neighborhood for salubrity and beauty. Also, two unfurnished cottages. For terms, apply to EDWARD BEMENT, No. 40 Exchange-place.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Situated upon the Passaic River, in Belleville, N. J., a spacious double stone house, containing 13 rooms and large pantry, beside basement, kitchen and cellar. The grounds comprise about one acre with fine shade and fruit trees, and extend to the river shore, where there is a good dock, giving every facility to enjoy the boating, bathing and fishing. Communication with Wall-st. within an hour. Stages and steamboat make six trips daily between Belleville and Newark, connecting with trains for New-York. Rent $450. Stables will be erected, if desired, and rent proportionately increased. Inquire of W. H. WRIGHT, No. 18 Wall-st., second floor.

AN ELEGANT BRICK MANSION AT TUBBY HOOK TO LET OR LEASE.—It has gas, water and all modern conveniences, with five acres of ground, in a high state of cultivation; carriage-house, stables, gardener's house and ice-house filled; commands a splendid view of the Hudson and Harlem valley; seven minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad station, and eleven miles from City Hall, New-York. It adjoins the country seat of A. R. Van Nest, Esq., and will be let with or without furniture. Apply to F. A. THOMPSON, No. 50 Warren-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY SEAT on the New-Haven Railroad, with 82 acres of land, within two miles of the dépôt at New-Rochelle, and opposite the country seat of E. K. Collins, Esq. The house is 45 feet square, in good order, and contains bath-room, &c. Is situated about half a mile from the Sound. All necessary out-buildings, and fruit of various kinds. Location perfectly healthy. Terms easy. If not sold by 1st of April will be let. Apply to WM. H. BONNETT, No. 233 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, AT ORANGE, N. J.—A HOUSE, with seven acres of land, in Llewellyn Park. The house is 46x36, built in the best manner; contains 11 rooms, besides cellar and garret; has furnace and range, marble mantels, &c. There is a good stable, and the grounds are well laid out and in good cultivation. Will be sold at a low price. Apply to JOHN W. BURT, No. 27 Park-row.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 35 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship. Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK.—THE DELIGHTfully situated gentleman's residence, corner Broad and Franklin sts., with every modern convenience; lot 55x160; house large and convenient, with barns, carriage house, coachman's house, &c., &c., altogether a very desirable property. Also, brick store No. 401 Broad-st. Terms to suit. Will be sold at a reduced price. HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., near Broadway.

TO LET.—A BEAUTIFUL STONE COTTAGE, AT East Chester, N. Y., one and a-half miles from Mount Vernon Station on New-Haven Railroad. Rent $200. Inquire of MARTIN & MORRISON, corner of Canal-st. and Broadway; of Mr. JNO. STEVENS, Mount Vernon; or of ENOCH WILSON, Sexton at St. Paul's Church, East Chester.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 45 feet square, with an extension; also necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 193 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FINE PLACE AT Jamaica, L. I., about 5 acres of land; fine house, lighted with gas; good out-buildings; plenty of fruit of all kinds; very convenient to the Railroad dépôt; rent low. Apply to HENRY W. REDFIELD, Farmers and Citizens' Bank, Williamsburgh. Also, a fine farm of about 40 acres, near the above, for sale.

HOUSE AT YONKERS TO LET.—A THREE-story house with water, gas and all other modern conveniences, pleasantly situated, within a very short distance of the dépôt and steamboat landing, at Yonkers, to let furnished or unfurnished. Apply to JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, WITH barn, &c., (new,) two wells, garden, fruit trees, lawn, two acres beautifully located, 45 miles from New-York by rail or water; cost to build $3,800—offered for less than $3,000. See painting at piano-rooms, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Eighteen acres adjoining can be had.

TO LET—OR FOR SALE, AT SING SING, THE large house and ten acres of land, known as the State House property; it is in perfect order; will be rented low; it is well calculated for a boarding-house. Apply to A. LEGGETT, No 205 Front-st., or C. GILBERT, No. 245 Water-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DAILY applications for residences in various sections of the country—a short distance from this City—respectfully calls the attention of parties having the same for sale or to let. Office hours, 9 to 10, 12 to 1, 4 to 5. ISAAC PECK, Office No. 36 Pine-st.

TO LET—A LARGE AND VALUABLE WATER front property in Flushing, L. I., formerly occupied by Isaac Peck & Son, as a lumber, coal and brick-yard, &c. To let in whole or in sections, upon favorable terms. Apply to ISAAC PECK, office No. 36 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, ABOUT 20x40, and 9 lots in Lower Morrisania, on Morse-av. or Boston Road, between 6th and 7th sts.; on the premises is a variety of fruit and shade trees. Inquire of E. K. ADAMS, No. 3 Pine-st., up stairs.

TO LET IN NEW-ROCHELLE—A SMALL cottage, 8 rooms, kitchen, cellar and small garden, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, and ten minutes' ride by stage from railway station. Rent $120. Address D. CHERBULIEZ, Pelham, Westchester Co.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Near the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and suitable for gentlemen doing business in the City. For particulars, apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

A NEAT COTTAGE IN ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY, for sale, or would exchange for house in Brooklyn, Clinton or Washington av. preferred. Address W., No. 132 Front-st., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET AT THROG'S NECK—A FINE OLD place, elegantly fruited and shaded, furnished or unfurnished. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., with ornamental grounds. Inquire at F. D. PINE'S, near the dépôt.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A HIGHLY CULTIvated and productive farm of 133 acres, containing a fine grapery and garden, together with a variety of fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery, situated within one mile of the City of Hudson, N. Y. The buildings are all new and in excellent condition, and command a fine view of the river, mountains and surrounding country. Will be sold at a bargain with liberal terms, or exchanged for City property. Apply to ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE.—One of 100 acres, in Westchester County, $7,000; one of 83 and 65 acres in Columbia County, $2,500 each. Also, 60 acres, with mills, &c., at Hackensack, N. J., and 12½ acres at Oyster Bay, L. I. All have good buildings, choice fruits, &c. Also 100 other farms of all sizes; prices from $1,200 to $30,000. Apply to A. SARGEANT, 15 Wall-st.

A SPLENDID FARM IN THE CENTRAL part of this State in exchange for City property; good house, commodious barns and out-buildings, good fences, and free from incumbrance; 115 acres; situated on Skaneateles Lake. Address, post-paid, J. H., No. 26 East 20th-st., giving a description of property offered.

FARM TO LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, containing 60 acres, situated along the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, 30 miles from the City. Terms low. Apply at No. 82 Jane-st., up stairs.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $30 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, palliasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers. No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, LIBRARIES, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING, AT LOW PRICES. G. A. WHITEHORNE, No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

PRINTING—FROM A CARD TO A NEWSPAPER—At prices lower than ordinary rates. NICHOLSON, No. 104 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, AND WORKS OF ART AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Comprising the entire beautiful furniture of the residence No. 169 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be sold THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely. The house is fully and elegantly furnished throughout. Parlors all in rosewood, with a rare collection of Lava, Parian and China ornaments; also a fine collection of oil-paintings, richly framed; French china, cut glass, silverware, &c., with elegant rosewood, oak and mahogany chamber and dining-room furniture of every description. The whole will be sold without reserve. Catalogues at house. No postponement.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, one of the most elegant assortments of first-class furniture ever offered, comprising elegant rosewood parlor suites, in various coverings; black walnut library and dining-room suites, in reps; superb rosewood round cornered bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and commodes; do. in black walnut, finished in oil; superb rosewood and black walnut armoir-à-glace and wardrobes, elegant secretary and library bookcases, superb marble-top etageres and buffets, extension tables, rosewood and black walnut centre tables, hall-racks, tables and chairs, and other elegant furniture.

Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., Auctioneers.

ENGLISH BOOKS AT AUCTION.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. will sell at auction, without reserve, at their trade salesrooms Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-st., on TUESDAY, March 11, a large and choice collection of English Books, comprising fine editions of the best standard and illustrated works in literature; also, a complete set of "Niles' Weekly Register," 76 vols. Sale to commence at 6 o'clock P. M., and continue daily at the same hour, in order of the catalogue. Catalogues ready and Books on exhibition.

J. Lewis Smith, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE.—On WEDNESDAY, March 5, at 11 o'clock, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., four door east of the Bowery.

J. Boyce will sell, as above, a large and splendid assortment of superior rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak furniture, of every description; consisting in part of elegant rosewood etageres, centre, side and sofa tables, with statuary marble tops, rosewood and walnut parlor suits, in French brocatelle and other rich and fashionable coverings; chamber furniture, in every variety of style and finish, en suite; double and single armours, with French plate glass doors; plain ditto, of walnut and mahogany; richly carved walnut and oak buffets, extension dining-tables, dining-room chairs, sofas, lounges, Turkish easy chairs, etc., etc. Catalogues ready on the day before the sale.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, March 6, at 11 o'clock, in the Gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings in rich gilt frames—among which may be found "Falstaff and his Recruits," by Lazzarus; "Scenes from Tasso's Jerusalem," by Le Moine; two "Cabinet Gems" signed G. Moreland; "Landscape," by W. M. Brown; "Rip Van Winkle," by Lazzarus; works by Williams, Taylor, Creswick, Carmienckie, Peeters, Otter, Ruggles, Beaulieu and a variety of fine English pictures. They are now on exhibition in our Gallery.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a superb stock of the best made work, and of the most fashionable styles, consisting of parlor suites of various kinds, elegant rosewood etageres, parlor secretaries, chamber furniture en suite of rosewood, black walnut, satin wood and mahogany, elegantly carved buffets, extension dining-tables, dining-room suites, lounges, chairs, &c. For particulars, see catalogues at sale, which will be positive.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, at foot of Washington-st., near South 8th-st., Jersey City, the schooner *Mary Eliza*, of New-York, 200 tons burden, new suit of sails, light draft and in good order. Inquire of Capt. DOWD.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, BY RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, March 5, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. Included in this sale are all varieties of staple goods, also a line of stock goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., New-York, Feb. 10, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their office in New-York, this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of Five Dollars per Share, upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 10th day of March, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at the rate of four shillings and two pence sterling to the dollar.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 1st March next, and reopened on the 10th of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of Shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

Section 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
Hunter's Point, Feb. 22, 1862.

Office of Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi R.R. Co., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 18, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on *Thursday, the sixth day of March* next, at noon; when matters deemed beneficial to the trust will be submitted for their consideration. Attendance is earnestly requested in person, if possible; otherwise by proxy. By order of the Trustees. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS OF THE TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON SECOND AND THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of the above bonds are notified that they must deliver their bonds, together with R. Bayard's receipts for the assessment on the same, to the purchasing Committee, No. 12 Wall-st., by the 12th of March, instant, or forfeit their privilege to participate in the purchase. The said bonds are to be used for the purchase of the road under the plan of reorganization. R. BAYARD, Chairman.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

Office of the Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Co., No. 153 Bowery, Corner Broome-street, New-York, March 4, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTY DIRECTORS and three Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 11th inst. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

CONTRACTOR'S CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT bought, sold and collected, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL SCRIP—WANTED by EUGENE THOMPSON & CO, No. 41 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bondholders of the VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Fifty (50) per Cent. on coupons of April 1, 1857, payable on and after MONDAY, March 10, 1862, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, in Bellows Falls. For the convenience of the bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the Dividend will be paid for the space of one month, viz.: from the 10th of March to the 10th of April, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer, in Bellows Falls.—Dated Feb. 22, 1862.

Office of the Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Company, New-York, March 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

Grocers' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, March 1, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of Two (2) per Cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Treasurer, Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway, New-York City. J. W. BAKER,
New-York, March 4, 1862. Treasurer *pro tem.*

Office of the Jefferson Insurance Co., No. 60 Wall-st., N. Y., March 3, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER Share (ten per cent.) from the earnings of the past six months will be paid to the Stockholders on demand at this Office. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

IRON-CLAD STEAMERS.

Navy Department, Washington, Feb. 20, 1862.

The Navy Department will, until the 24th of March next, receive propositions for the complete construction and equipment of iron-clad vessels for river, harbor and coast defense.

These vessels, with the exception of those for the Mississippi River and its tributaries, will be propelled by screws; those for the Mississippi River and tributaries may be propelled by paddle-wheels. The hulls will be either wholly of iron (which would be preferred) or of iron and wood combined, as the projectors may consider most suitable for the object proposed, but their sides and decks must be protected with an iron armature sufficient to resist the heaviest shot and shells.

The vessels for the Mississippi River and its tributaries are not to draw more than six feet water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of nine knots per hour in still water, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for six days' steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of not less than six eleven-inch guns.

The vessels for harbor defence are not to draw more than twelve feet water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of ten knots per hour in smooth water, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for seven days' steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of not less than from two to four eleven-inch guns.

The vessels for coast defence are not to draw more than twenty feet of water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of fifteen knots per hour at sea, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for twelve days' steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of one or two fifteen or twenty-inch guns.

The guns of the vessels for harbor and coast defence are to train to all points of the compass without change in the vessel's position.

The propositions must state the number of vessels, subject to the election of the Department, which the party proposes to furnish complete in every respect, embracing armor-plating, steam-machinery and equipments of all kinds, ready for service, excepting only ordnance and ordnance stores and provisions: the proposition must be accompanied by descriptions, specifications, drawings, and models of such character that the work could be executed from them.

The place of delivery must be stated; the time within which the vessel or vessels are to be completed, and also the total sum to be paid for each.

It will be stipulated in the contract that one-fifth the total amount will be retained by the Government until sixty days after the reception of the vessel, in order to give it a trial, the remaining payments being made with due regard to the proper performance and progress of the work; the contract will also embrace forfeitures for failure to perform the conditions specified.

The bids must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law, that if a contract is awarded, it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract, will also be stated.

The Department will consider any other proposition that may be presented in which the draft of water above-named is not exceeded.

The Department will be at liberty to accept or reject any or all the propositions.

NOTICE.—PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING U S. NOTES AND BONDS.

Treasury Department, Feb. 26, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March next, for furnishing ninety millions of United States Notes and two hundred millions in Bonds, to be issued under the authority of the act of February, 1862, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States Treasury Notes, and for the redemption or refunding thereof," &c.

Notes and bonds will be required of the denominations and in the proportions as follows:

Thirteen millions each of United States notes of the denominations of 5s, 10s, 20s, 50s, 100s, and 500s, and twelve millions of the denomination of 1,000.

OF REGISTERED BONDS.

Five millions of the denomination of	$50
Fifteen millions of the denomination of	100
Fifteen millions of the denomination of	500
Forty millions of the denomination of	1,000
Fifteen millions of the denomination of	5,000
Ten millions of the denomination of	10,000

OF COUPON BONDS.

Eighty millions of the denomination of	$1,000
Twenty millions of the denomination of	500

Proposals will be received for the delivery of all of one or more denominations of notes and bonds, complete, including the engraving, printing, numbering and paper, or separately for the engraving, for paper, and for printing. The engraving must be in the highest style of art and the paper of the best quality.

Proposers must state the number of sheets and the aggregate representative value of each denomination which they undertake to furnish daily, and the least number of days required from notice of award before commencement of delivery.

Models for notes and bonds must be submitted and specimens of work accompany them.

Models of notes on the face will be in the same form as now used, and on the backs will state the privilege of legal tender and other privileges stipulated in the law.

Models of bonds will, in addition to the usual stipulations, have the statement that they are reimbursable after five and payable twenty years from date.

It is expected, also, that, as far as practicable, the dies and plates will be such as have not been heretofore used except for work of the United States.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a statement of the bidder's facilities for executing the work, the number of presses in use, hands employed, security of buildings occupied, and capital invested.

Proposals by incorporated companies must be accompanied by a copy of charter and the names of the officers; and proposals by unincorporated associations by the articles of association and names of parties.

Bonds for the faithful and prompt execution of the work as proposed or finally agreed on in the sum of fifty thousand dollars will be required; the names of the parties offered as sureties and their written consent to become such, together with a certificate of an Assistant Treasurer as to their sufficiency, must accompany each proposal.

The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, and to vary the amounts specified, as, in his opinion, the interests of the public service may require.

United States Mustering Office, No. 79 White-st., New-York, March 4, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock on Monday, the 10th inst., for supplying by contract cooked rations that shall be required for the use of the United States volunteer organizations stationed in and around the City of New-York, and for the use of such volunteers as may be passing through the City. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing cooked rations to Volunteers," and be addressed Lieut.-Col. W. A. NICHOLS, U. S. Army, Mustering and Disbursing Officer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned in the firm name of ABBATT & RATHBUN, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WM. D. ABBATT,
MILTON G. RATHBUN.
Dated March 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York. The firm name under which said partnership is to be conducted is ABBATT & RATHBUN. The general business to be transacted by the said partnership is the business of manufacturing, buying and selling clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods, and all things appertaining thereto. The said business is to be carried on in the City of New-York. The names of the general partners are Agnes Alice Abbatt, whose place of residence is the Town and County of Westchester, in the State of New-York, and Milton G. Rathbun, whose place of residence is the City, County and State of New-York. The name of the special partner is Alexander Stobo, whose place of residence is the township of Weehawken, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey. The amount of capital which the said Alexander Stobo, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock of the partnership, in cash, is five thousand dollars. The said partnership is to begin March 1, 1862, and to terminate Feb. 28, 1865.
AGNES A. ABBATT.
MILTON G. RATHBUN.
ALEXANDER STOBO.
Dated March 1, 1862. law6wW

SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that ULYSSES TALLMAN, who resides in the City of New-York, and JAMES H. BRUNDAGE, JR., who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provision of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, for buying and selling Oils and Naval Stores and dealing in the same on commission.

All the parties interested are the said ULYSSES TALLMANN, who is the general partner, and the said JAMES H BRUNDAGE, JR., who is the special partner.

The said JAMES H. BRUNDAGE, JR. has contributed the sum of five thousand dollars in cash as capital to the common stock.

The said partnership is to commence on the first day of March, A. D. 1862, and to terminate on the 28th day of February, 1865.
J. H. BRUNDAGE, JR.,
ULYSSES TALLMAN.
Dated New-York, March 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing, under the style of ASHLEY & NORRIS, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. O. D. ASHLEY is authorized to use the signature of the late firm in liquidation.
New-York, March 1, 1862. O. D. ASHLEY, JOHN B. NORRIS.

NOTICE.—O. D. ASHLEY will continue the Stock, Commission and Banking business, at No. 52 Exchange-place.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the style of LOCKWOOD & NORRIS, and will continue the Stock, Commission and Banking business, at No. 17 William-st.
New-York, March 1, 1862. ALFRED LOCKWOOD, JOHN B. NORRIS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the style of BEEBE, HALL & SANDS, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. (Signed)
RODERICK BEEBE,
CHARLES C. HALL,
New-York, March 1, 1862. CHARLES E. SANDS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting the wholesale paper commission business, under the firm of BEEBE & HALL, and will continue the business of the late firm of BEEBE, HALL & SANDS at No. 27 Beekman st. RODERICK BEEBE,
New-York, March 1, 1862. CHARLES C. HALL.

Pernambuco, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.

MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 80 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.
HENRY FORSTER & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP. — THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name DAVID GROESBECK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general stock commission business.
DAVID GROESBECK,
DANIEL DREW CHAMBERLAIN.
New-York, March 1, 1862.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA B. OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.

Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.

Zartalisima B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. Ward, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIABLE medicine, DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an invalid, published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

HINMAN'S ORIENTAL PANACEA.—For coughs, colds, and all pulmonary complaints, nervous and general debility, biliousness and liver affections, the cure is certain. Warranted purely vegetable. No mercury. ☞ See testimonials. Price 50c. per bottle, $5 per dozen. Sold only at No. 831 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in less than 24 hours. Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops; price, $1. Notice.—So great was the sale of the Drops at first, I was unable to supply the full demand. No remedy has ever been discovered that will act as quickly as the Specific Drops. Dépôt, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently obtains such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canel, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MEDICAL.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.

DR. LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS,

Prepared from a plant that grows in the tea districts of China—a SPEEDY, PERMANENT and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for

NERVOUS DEBILITY,	TIC DOLOREAUX,
NEURALGIA,	ST. VITUS DANCE,
INDIGESTION,	LANGUOR,
IMPOTENCY,	LASSITUDE,
DISTRESSED SPIRITS,	HEADACHE.

And all diseases from impure blood and nervous derangement. $1 per box of 40 pills, or large ones of 100 for $2. Sent post-free anywhere, with full instructions, on receipt of remittance, and sold by GEO. BULPIN, General Agent for the United States, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 5.
ARABIA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 12.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.
PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained as heretofore, at TAPSCOTT & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY, March 8.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, March 15.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, March 22.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

MONDAY, 3d March.	SATURDAY, 26th April.
SATURDAY, 29th March.	SATURDAY, 24th May.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

AUSTRALIA!—"KANGAROO LINE" FOR MELBOURNE.—Packet for April 1. The magnificent clipper ship ATLANTIC, 1,500 tons, at pier No. 10 East River, with elegant accommodations for first and second class passengers, at low rates. Apply early to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st.

Sight drafts in sterling money for sale on Lord & Co., Melbourne.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

MARCH.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR-HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, March 6, 8 A.M.	Wedn'day, Mch. 5, 8 A. M.
Friday, March 7, 8:30 A. M.	Thursday, Mch. 6, 11:30 A.M.
Saturday, March 8, 1 P. M.	Friday, March 7, 12 M.
Tuesday, March 11, 11 A. M.	Monday, Mch. 10, 10:30 A.M.
Wednesday, Mch. 12, 12 M.	Tuesday, Mch. 11, 2:30 P. M.
Thursday, Mch. 13, 3:15 P.M.	Wed'day, Mch. 12, 3:20 P.M.
Friday, March 14, 3:15 P. M.	Friday, Mch. 14, 6:30 A. M.
Saturday, Mch. 15, 3:15 P.M.	Saturday, Mch. 15, 7:15 A.M.
Monday, Mch. 17, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, Mch. 17, 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Mch. 18, 3:45 P. M.	Tuesday, March 18, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Mch. 20, 7:30 A.M.	Wednesday, Mch. 19, 8 A. M.

J. A. Osborne's stages connect with this boat to and from Squam and Shark River. Fare to Squam, from New-York, 80 cents; to Shark River, 65 cents.

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages, and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

FOR GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Havens, leaves James-slip, East River, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor Monday and Thursday afternoons at 4 o'clock.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CORNING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862.—Dated Sept. 16, A. D. 1861.
JASPER E. CORNING, JOHN E. PARSONS, } Administrat's.
s18-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Clark, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 99 East 38th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, New-York, the 19th day of August, 1861.
JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator.
HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.
au21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. VANSTAVOREN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 58 West 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fifteenth day of June next. Dated, New-York, the 7th day of December, 1861.
Dec.18-law6mW* EMMA VANSTAVOREN, Executrix.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

The management begs to announce a change of performance THIS EVENING, presenting the great American Comedian,
MR J. S. CLARKE,
in two of his great comic characters; as
PAUL PRY,
in the Comedy of "Paul Pry," and as
BROWN, THE BROKER,
in
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE,
being positively his last appearance but three. On this occasion will also be presented for the last night but three the world-renowned Drama of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
with its unequaled cast.
FRIDAY, 7th,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
of
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
Box book now open.
MONDAY, 10th,
FIRST APPEARANCE
in two years of the celebrated American actress,
MATILDA HERON,
in a new play written by herself and entitled
THE BELLE OF THE SEASON.

WALLACK'S.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE STANDARD COMEDIES.
WEDNESDAY,
Third time, O'Keefe's admirably cast Comedy of
WILD OATS.

Rover	Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir George Thunder	Mr. Blake
Harry Thunder	Mr. Floyd
John Dory	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sim	Mr. John Sefton
Ephraim Smooth	Mr. Young
Farmer Gammon	Mr. Geo. Holland
Banks	Mr. Norton
Lady Amaranth	Mrs. Hoey
Amelia	Mrs. John Sefton
Jane Gammon	Miss Mary Gannon

THURSDAY,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
FRIDAY,
LONDON ASSURANCE.
SATURDAY,
THE ROAD TO RUIN.
MONDAY,
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

CROWDED HOUSES.
Third week of
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
Mr. J. COLLINS,
And the great Spectacular Play of
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
SPLENDID SCENERY, ELEGANT FURNITURE,
CORRECT COSTUMES, SUPERB APPOINTMENTS,
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
THE ORIGINAL MUSIC BY THOS. BAKER.
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
Or, The Brides of Garryowen.
MYLES NA COPPALEEN, with songs....Mr. COLLINS
EILY O'CONNER....with songs......Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Act 1—The Lake. Act. 2—The Cave. Act. 3—The Ball Room.

Admission	50c.
Secured Parquete Stalls	75c.
Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.)	25c.

On THURSDAY will be produced, previous to the "Colleen Bawn," Tyrone Power's farce of "How to Pay the Rent." Morgan Rattler, Mr. J. Collins.

THE ROYAL WIZARD.

Mons. HAMBURJER, whose Magical Entertainments here a few months ago won for him universal favor, by the Press and the Public, begs to announce his return, and that he will give, ere he embarks for Europe, a few more of his Unrivaled Prestidigitations, commencing on FRIDAY EVENING, March 7, at Clinton Hall, Astor Place.

Mme. SUILIANI, the great Italian Pianist, will accompany the performance with a choice selection of music on the piano.

Admission, 25c. Reserved seats, 50c. Children, half-price. Doors open at 7. Performance at 8 o'clock.

Tickets at music stores and at the doors.

N. B.—Mons. HAMBURJER will give a grand entertainment on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock; also at 8 in the EVENING.

"Mons. Hamburjer's feats of sleight of hand place him at the very head of his art."—*London Morning Post.*

WONDERFUL: WONDERS!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 553 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

NEW-YORK ATHENÆUM.

Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN;
or,
THE LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF SOUTHERN LIFE.
For particulars see bills of the day.
PERFORMANCE OVER AT 10½ O'CLOCK.
Admission—Dress circle and parquet, 50 cents; Family circle, 25 cents: Private boxes, from $4 to $7.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.

SIXTH MONTH OF
CAPT. WILLIAMS'
SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.
EVERY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children 13 cents.

LECTURES.

REV. F. C. EWER WILL, BY REQUEST, REPEAT HIS
LECTURE ON THE WAR,
At Irving Hall, corner 15th-st. and Irving-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 12, 1862. Tickets 50 cents. Can be procured of S. R Comstock, Citizens' Bank; George R. Jackson, No. 201 Centre-st.; Randolph's Bookstore, No. 683 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

TWENTIETH WARD.—HON. HORACE GREELEY will lecture before the XXth Ward Republican Association, at Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av., THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 5, at 8 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Admission free. SAMUEL SINCLAIR, President.
A. Sidney Doane, Secretary.

GO AND HEAR REV. J. W. WILLIAMS Lecture on the *Origin, Progress and Results of the War*, in the Lecture-room of the Church of the Redemption, East 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music, THURSDAY NEXT, at 8 o'clock. Selections of National music during the evening. Tickets 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

AT HALF PRICE.—MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!—A large and well-selected stock of music for the piano-forte and guitar selling at half price, consisting of songs, polkas, schottisches, waltzes, marches, variations, rondos, duetts, overtures, &c., &c., at L. H. EMBREE'S, No. 134 Bowery.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED,—BY AN EXPERIENCED CONDUCTOR of Church Music, with a well-cultivated full bass voice, the charge of a large choir or quartette. Most satisfactory reference given. Quartette furnished if required. Address "CONDUCTOR," Box No. 118, *Times* Office.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT NO. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. A fine assortment of the celebrated Fischer's Pianos, with the best modern improvements, full iron frames, overstrung patent damper, and fully warranted.

$155—FOR A FIRST-CLASS PIANO worth $300; rosewood carved moulding, 7-octaves, iron frame, with all modern improvements; very little used, at No. 586 Broadway, near 14th-st.

PIANOS AT WAR PRICES.—SQUARE PIANOS, $60, $75, $85, $110, $125, $150, $200, &c. Upright boudoir or cottage pianos for sale or to rent, by T. H. CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PROFESSIONAL.

DISEASED LIMBS.—DR. HUMBERT, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, Room No. 22 Bible-house, will cure all kinds of diseased limbs, no matter how bad, or how long standing. Cases that have baffled the skill, and been given up as incurable, or condemned to be amputated, after being under the treatment of the most celebrated surgeons of Europe and America, are cured. Diseased limbs cured by contract. Examination fee, $5.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

MACHINERY, &C.

PAPER-MACHINE WANTED—A 66 OR 72 in. Fourdrinier. Address A. D. I., Box No. 183 *Times* Office, giving full particulars, and stating lowest cash price.

COTTON SEED.—2,000 BUSHELS MISSISSIPPI and Tennessee upland cotton seed, suitable for planting, for sale by WM. J. DEWEY & CO., No. 95 Wall-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

NEW AND MAGNIFICENT ATTRACTION.
AN ORIGINAL ORIENTAL FAIRY SPECTACLE,
In four parts, founded on an Eastern fable, called
SADAK AND KALASRADE,
or,
THE WATERS OF OBLIVION;
with
NEW CHARACTERISTIC SCENERY, PROPERTIES and COSTUMES.
This piece has been in preparation for months,
AT AN ENORMOUS EXPENSE,
and is, without doubt,
THE RICHEST DRAMATIC TREAT
ever presented in America, embracing the grand
MARCH AND DRILL OF SADAK'S BODY-GUARD,
in new and attractive uniforms, and closing with the magnificent mechanical spectacular scene,
THE BOWER OF BEAUTY,
unequaled on this Continent. It will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
at 3 and 7¾ o'clock.
During each performance, the Orchestra will give a
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC OVERTURE.
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE $30,000 NUTT,
THE $30,000 NUTT,
THE $30,000 NUTT,
THE $30,000 NUTT,
who has been exciting the wonder and admiration of vast crowds of all ages and conditions, continues
HIS LEVEES EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
giving various songs, dances and other performances, including the celebrated
THE GRECIAN STATUES.
GREAT LIVING SEA LION,
Old Neptune, having returned from a long exhibition tour, will be seen at all hours, as will also the wonderful
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
THE MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON,
THE GRAND AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY
MONSTER SNAKES, WAX FIGURES,
And the Million and One other Curiosities,
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Admission to all, only 25 cents; children under 10, 15c.

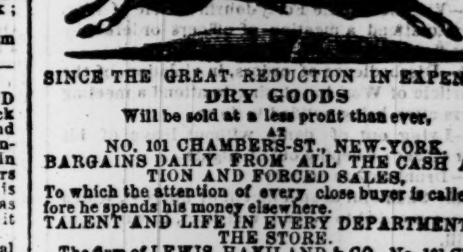
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL
THREE-ACT IRISH DRAMA,
By Laura Keene, entitled,
THE MACARTHY,
or
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY.
NEW DRESSES AND MUSIC.

Mary Kelly	Miss Laura Keene
Nelly Brady	Mrs. Waller
The Macarthy	Mr. Waller

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer at retail, on
MONDAY, MARCH 3,
their Spring importation of
FRENCH AND BRITISH
DRY GOODS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.



SINCE THE GREAT REDUCTION IN EXPENSES
DRY GOODS
Will be sold at a less profit than ever,
AT
NO. 101 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.
BARGAINS DAILY FROM ALL THE CASH AUCTION AND FORCED SALES,
To which the attention of every close buyer is called before he spends his money elsewhere.
TALENT AND LIFE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE STORE.

The firm of LEWIS, HAVILAND & CO., No. 101 Chambers-st., New-York, having dissolved on the 31st day of December, 1861, J. D. LEWIS, the senior member of the firm, wishes to announce to his friends and the patrons of his late firm, that he intends continuing his original style of doing business—buying and selling fine and domestic goods at a small advance for cash, at the old stand.

ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS WILL BE PICKED UP THROUGH THE SEASON, WHENEVER THEY CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP.

Mr. LEWIS is also happy to be able to state, that in taking a new lease upon the old stand, and dissolving his business relations with his two partners, Mr. Haviland and Mr. Lindsley, he has reduced his expenses between $8,000 and $10,000 a year, which amount he is willing to distribute among his customers during the coming season in a reduction of profits.

In addition to a large stock of goods, bought at
LAST FALL'S CASH AUCTIONS,
to commence the Spring trade with.

J. D. LEWIS HAS ON HAND A GOOD STOCK of the celebrated brand of
"NEW BROOM BLACK SILK,"
which is admitted by all merchants to excel any other Silk for beauty of lustre, wear and cheapness in this country.

THIS BRAND OF SILK IS CONTROLLED BY MR. LEWIS, AND IS NOT SOLD BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.

PRICE 77½ CENTS AND UPWARDS.
150 pieces Black Silk Moire Antique, 50 cents, cost $1.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
BROWN AND BLEACHED GOODS,
PRINTS, TICKS, &c.,
AND THE BEST STOCK OF LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS
In this market—all of which will be sold at prices that WILL DEFY ALL COMPETITION!

AS MR. LEWIS DID ALL THE BUYING and gave all the credits in his old firm, his customers will find no change in either of these departments, except, if possible, he will give the buying more particular attention now than ever.

GOODS WELL BOUGHT ALL AGREE IN SAYING ARE HALF SOLD. To prove this fact, Mr. LEWIS five years ago, established in his present store the system of buying and selling fine goods for cash, and last year he sold the largest amount of goods ever sold by any Cash Jobbing House in America, proving his system of
SMALL PROFITS, GOOD VALUE AND QUICK SALES,
To be decidedly the most agreeable one to all merchants.
LAST YEAR'S PRICES WILL BE BEATEN THIS.
In consequence of the great reduction in expenses.
CALL AND NOTE THE PRICES.
Now that the expenses are light, and you are sure to buy before you leave the store.

All orders will be filled with the usual promptness and care. Don't buy until you call.
J. D. LEWIS,
(Late of the firm of Lewis, Haviland & Co.,)
No. 101 Chambers-st., corner of Church-st.

N. B.—J. D. LEWIS has associated with himself as a partner ARTHUR M. COCK, the former book-keeper and cashier of Lewis, Haviland & Co., under the new firm name of J. D. LEWIS & CO.

LINEN GOODS
AT
RETAIL.
PATON & CO.,
—NO. 341 BROADWAY,—
Will open on MONDAY, March 3, and continue during the week to sell a large stock of Linen Goods, the whole being part of a
—BANKRUPT STOCK—
transferred to them for immediate sale, and consisting of
Linen Sheetings, from 25c. to $1.
Pillow Linen, from 25c. to 75c.
Richardson's and other Shirting Linens, 25c. and upwards.
Table Damasks, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, &c., &c.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 BROADWAY.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63c., (by mail 69c.,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12½ CENTS; Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice fitting Corsets, 75 cents; Skirts, 50 cents, best steel; ladies' Under-garments, Combs, Brushes, fancy goods and small wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Werley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 380 and 382 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

$30.000 WORTH OF DOMESTIC DRY Goods, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Ticks, &c., bought for cash before the great advance in cotton. Housekeepers, manufacturers and dealers supplied at low prices.
GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the subject of the extension of Church-street to the Battery. All parties interested will please attend without notice.
CHAS. J. CHIPP, F. J. A. BOOLE, CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Streets.
E. W. Taylor, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The undersigned gives notice to the public that the military possession of the Telegraph, taken by order of the President, will make no change whatever in the conduct of social, private and commercial business by telegraph. The lines and business remain in the hands of telegraph officers, duly authorized by the War Department.
(Signed,) E. S. SANFORD,
President of the American Telegraph Company.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Provisional Government in Tennessee.

Gen. Johnson to Start for Nashville To-Day.

A Tax-Bill Prepared by Secretary Chase.

Vacancies to be Filled in the Naval Academy.

Debate in the Senate on the Confiscation Bill.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 4.

DEPARTURE OF GOV. JOHNSON FOR TENNESSEE.

ANDREW JOHNSON, Provisional Governor and Brigadier-General, leaves for Tennessee to-morrow. He will proceed to Nashville, and immediately publish an address, calling a general Convention to establish a new State Government. The President has clothed him with ample power to use all the necessary military authority of the National Government to carry out the policy and enforce the National laws.

SECRETARY CHASE'S TAX BILL.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on Saturday last, sent to the House Ways and Means Committee a very elaborate Tax and Income bill, which had been prepared by his direction. It arrived too late to be acted upon by the Committee. The Secretary's rate of taxation is treble that of the bill reported by the House, on the same articles. The Committee have thus far refused to permit it to see daylight.

COL. KERRIGAN BROKEN OF HIS COMMAND.

Gen. McCLELLAN, to-day, issued General Order breaking Col. KERRIGAN of his command. The charges against him were nine in number, as follows:

First—Habitual neglect of duty, failing to drill his men.

Second—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in allowing brawls in his camp.

Third—Violation of the Forty-fourth Article of War, in failing to attend a meeting of officers ordered by his Brigadier-General.

Fourth—Disobedience of orders, in violation of the Ninth Article of War, in refusing to attend a meeting of officers after being notified to do so.

Fifth—Lying out of camp without leave of his superior officer; sleeping out of nights.

Sixth—Drunkenness on duty.

Seventh—Shameful abandonment of his post, which he was commanded to defend and hold, to wit, Munson's Hill.

Eighth—Withdrawing his pickets without orders at Munson's Hill, when the enemy was advancing.

Ninth—Communicating with the enemy, visiting and dining with him.

KERRIGAN was pronounced Guilty on the first five charges, and Not Guilty on the last four. The sentence reads that the said KERRIGAN be "dismissed the service of the United States."

ILLUMINATIONS.

The pent-up joy of the citizens of Washington over our repeated victories has manifested itself to-night in the illumination of a number of private residences, this being the anniversary of the inauguration of President LINCOLN.

THE NEW-YORK POSTMASTER.

The Postmaster-General's reason assigned for Mr. TAYLOR's dismissal as Postmaster of New-York is that the latter "did not give satisfaction."

GEN. ST. GEORGE COOKE.

The allegations brought against Gen. ST. GEORGE COOKE, having been entirely refuted by this officer, the Senate Military Committee this morning unanimously reported his name to the Senate for confirmation.

GEN. BLENKER.

The case of Gen. BLENKER was considered this morning by the Senate Military Committee. The General appeared before them for the purpose of refuting the charges. The Committee adjourned without finishing the case.

MINISTER TO THE ARGENTINE.

ROBERT C. KIRK, of Ohio, has been appointed Minister to the Argentine Confederation, in place of PALMER, recalled at his own request.

THE PERUVIAN MINISTER.

Mr. BARREDA has presented his credentials to the President, and been received as Minister from the Republic of Peru.

The President, in his reply, said the United States have no enmities, animosities or rivalries, and no interests which conflict with the welfare, safety and rights or interests of any other nation. Their own prosperity, happiness and aggrandisement are sought most safely and advantageously through the preservation, not only of peace on their own part, but peace among all other nations. But while the United States are thus a friend to all other nations, they do not seek to conceal the fact that they cherish especial sentiments of friendship for and sympathies with those who, like themselves, have founded their institutions on the principle of the equal rights of men, and such nations, being more prominently neighbors of the United States, the latter are coöperating with them in establishing civilization and culture on the American Continent. Such being the general principles which govern the United States in their foreign relations, you may be assured, Sir, that in all things this Government will deal justly, frankly, and, if it be possible, even liberally, with Peru, whose liberal sentiments toward us you have so kindly expressed.

It will be recollected that the former minister from Peru was dismissed by Mr. BUCHANAN, owing to the non-compliance of that Government with certain imperative demands of our own.

The address of President LINCOLN contains expressions of friendship indicative of the general policy of the Administration toward all nations.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized GERHARD LARSSON as Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway, to reside at Chicago.

OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY COMMANDING VOLUNTEERS.

Several weeks ago the House passed a resolution asking of the War Department whether there has been a literal compliance with the act of Congress requiring the officers of the regular army, appointed in the new regiments, to be assigned to duty in the field, and the officers appointed from civil life to be assigned to the duty of recruiting for those regiments. In reply, through the Adjutant-General, it is stated that all the Colonels of the new regiments taken from the regular army, two excepted, are general officers of volunteers in active command. These two are commanding the Departments of Florida and Pensacola, and of New Mexico. When the organization of the new regiments was commenced, a few of the regular officers appointed to them, were, for a time, employed, in starting the system of recruiting, but nearly all of them were relieved on the passage of the act, to which reference is made. In the nineteen old regiments, of 261 officers, not recent appointments, who would otherwise be available for duty with the regiments, 21 are general officers, and 29 field officers of volunteers. This, however, does not include officers detailed from the staff corps of the regular army.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Notwithstanding thirty or forty political prisoners were released on the 22d of February, from Forts Lafayette and Warren, and the old Capital building here, at least an equal number are still confined, they being either spies or considered of other dangerous character.

THANKS TO FLAG-OFFICER GOLDSBOROUGH.

The President, in a message to Congress, states that in accordance with the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy, Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH was nominated as Flag-officer in command of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Believing that no occasion could arise which would more fully correspond with the intention of the law, or be more pregnant with happy influence as an example, the President cordially recommends that Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH receive a vote of the thanks of Congress for his services and gallantry displayed in the combined attack of the forces commanded by him and Brig.-Gen. BURNSIDE in the capture of Roanoke Island, and the destruction of the rebel gunboats on the 7th, 8th and 10th of February.

MESSRS. ETHERIDGE AND MAYNARD.

Representatives ETHERIDGE and MAYNARD, the former now Clerk of the House, are making arrangements to return to Tennessee.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The following is the list of the Representatives whose Districts being vacant at the Naval Academy, have the right to nominate candidates for appointment as Acting Midshipmen. The Navy Department has no power to make an appointment excepting on the nomination of a Representative. There are no appointments at large. Candidates must be between 14 and 18 years of age, and actual residents of the Districts from which nominated.

The Navy Department desires to make these appointments in time for the appointee to reach Newport, R. I., where the Academy is at present located, between the 10th and 20th of April next.

Persons desiring the appointment will apply to their Representatives in Congress, and not to the Navy Department.

CALIFORNIA.—Hon. Messrs. A. A. Sargent and T. G. Phelps.

CONNECTICUT.—Fourth District—Hon. G. C. Woodruff.

DACOTAH TERRITORY.—Hon. J. B. S. Todd.

ILLINOIS.—Third District—Hon. Owen Lovejoy. Fifth District—Hon. W. A. Richardson, (two vacancies.) Seventh District—Hon. J. C. Robinson. Ninth District—Hon. John A. Logan.

INDIANA.—Sixth District—Hon. A. G. Porter.

KANSAS.—Hon. Martin F. Conway, (two vacancies.)

KENTUCKY.—First District—No Representative. Third District—Hon. Henry Grider. Fourth District—Hon. Aaron Harding. Seventh District—Hon. Robert Mallory, (two vacancies.)

MARYLAND.—Second District—Hon. Edwin H. Webster.

MICHIGAN.—Fourth District—Hon. Rowland E. Trowbridge.

MISSOURI.—First District—Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr. Seventh District—Hon. John W. Noell,

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.—Hon. Samuel G. Dailey, (two vacancies.)

NEW-JERSEY—Third District—Hon. Williard G. Steele.

NEW-YORK—Tenth District—Hon. Charles H. Van Wyck, (two vacancies.) Twenty-third District—Hon. Ambrose W. Clark. Twenty-ninth District—Hon. Alfred Ely, (two vacancies.) Thirty-third District—Hon. Reuben E. Fenton.

OHIO—Fifth District—Hon. James H. Ashley. Sixth District—Hon. Chilton A. White. Twentieth District—Hon. John Hutchings.

OREGON—Hon. John K. Shiel.

PENNSYLVANIA—Ninth District—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. Fourteenth District—Hon. Galusha A. Grow. Eighteenth District—Hon. Samuel S. Blair. Twentieth District—Hon. Jesse Lazear.

UTAH—Hon. John M. Bernhisel.

VIRGINIA.—Tenth District—Hon. Wm. G. Brown. Eleventh District—Hon. Jacob M. Blair. Twelfth District—Hon. Kellian P. Whaley (two vacancies.)

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—Hon. Wm. H. Wallace (two vacancies.)

COL. VAN WYCK.

Some weeks ago the officers and privates of the Tenth Legion, Fifty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., with great unanimity presented a petition to Col. VAN WYCK to continue Colonel of the Legion. In order to accompany his regiment to the field, he asked the House to excuse him from serving as Chairman of the Committee on Government Contracts, and of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions. The Speaker decided that the House had no power to excuse him. Mr. VAN WYCK has therefore arranged with his colleagues for the chairmanship of these Committees, they being unwilling he should relinquish entirely his position.

THE NAMES OF BATTLES TO BE INSCRIBED ON REGIMENTAL FLAGS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.—It is ordered that there shall be inscribed upon the colors or guidons of all regiments and batteries in the service of the United States the names of the battles in which they have borne a meritorious part. The names will also be placed on the Army Register at the head of the list of the officers of each regiment.

It is expected that troops so distinguished will regard their colors as representing the honor of their corps—to be lost only with their lives; and that those not yet entitled to such a distinction will not rest satisfied until they have won it by their discipline and courage.

The General Commanding the army will, under the instructions of this Department, take the necessary steps to carry out this order.

By command of Major-Gen. McCLELLAN.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

THE RELATIONS OF VOLUNTEERS TO THE STATE AUTHORITIES.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18.—I. The Governors of States are legally the authorities for raising Volunteer regiments and commissioning their officers. Accordingly no independent organizations, as such, will be hereafter recognized in the United States service Copies of the Rolls of Muster into service will be sent as soon as practicable to the Governors of the States to which they belong by the commanders of all brigades, regiments, or corps heretofore recognized as independent of State organizations; and all vacancies of commissions in such regiments and corps will be hereafter filled by the respective Governors according to law. Wherever a regiment is composed of companies from different States, it will be considered as belonging to the State from which the greatest number of companies was furnished for that regiment.

II. Paragraph 1,121 of the Revised Regulations for the Army, of 1861, is amended by adding as follows: In special cases of hard service or exposure, the Quartermaster-General may authorize the ration of grain to be increased not more than three pounds, upon a report recommending it by the Chief Quartermaster serving in a Military Department, or with an Army in the field.

III. It has been brought to the notice of the Secretary of War that officers of the Volunteer forces frequently correspond directly with the authorities of the States in which their regiments were raised, and thus procure supplies of clothing and other stores in excess of the Regulation allowance. All requisitions should be made as pointed out in the Regulations, upon the Chief Quartermaster of the Department or Army corps, who will transmit them, through the regular official channel, to the officer in charge of the dépôt from which the supplies are to be drawn. All clothing provided heretofore by State authorities and not yet issued, will be turned over to the officers of the United States Quartermaster's Department, who will, as far as possible, issue supplies, provided by the States to the troops of the same respectively. The allowance of clothing, &c., which is prescribed in the Army Regulations, should never be exceeded, except in urgent cases; and when exceeded, the circumstances making such extra issues necessary should be distinctly and fully set forth on the requisitions, to enable the proper officer to act upon them understandingly. The articles of clothing issued to troops are charged against each man, and must be paid for on final settlement of his pay accounts.

By command of Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 4.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from merchants doing business on the Pacific Coast, asking immediate action by Congress to provide for the transportation of the mails between New-York, Panama and Aspinwall, as at present the United States have no arrangement for such transportation. Referred.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented resolutions from the Legislature of Pennsylvania relative to the payment of the volunteers from the time of their enlistment.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) presented a petition from the citizens of Boston, asking Congress to drop the negro question and attend to the business of the country.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution, that the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, by the death of Prof. FELTON, be filled by HENRY BARNARD, of Connecticut, Mr. DIXON said that Mr. BARNARD was known all over the country as a man who had devoted his whole life to the cause of popular education, to the very object for which the Smithsonian Institution was formed—the diffusion of knowledge among mankind.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.), reported from the Military Committee the House bill, making an additional Article or War.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.), the bill for the safe keeping and maintainance of the United States prisoners was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.), the bill authorizing the Commission for the preservation of the Atlantic fisheries, was taken up.

The bill authorizes the President to appoint a Commissioner to meet with the British and French Commissioners to take measures for the preservation of the fisheries.

The bill was passed.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a resolution providing for the custody of the presents received from the King of Siam.

The bill provides that the presents be deposited among the curiosities of the Department of the Interior. The bill was passed.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill for the codification and revision of the laws of the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) the bill providing for the satisfaction of claims for certain lands sold by the United States in Louisiana, was taken up, but after some discussion it was laid aside.

The Confiscation bill was then taken up.

Mr. McDOUGAL, of California, (Opp.,) resumed his speech. He quoted from Justice STORY and other writers, as showing that there should be no confiscation of any private property. He (McDOUGAL) contended that the provision in the bill, relating to the freeing of the slaves, was unconstitutional. He then quoted from the declarations of the President and Secretary of State to show that an entirely different policy had been declared by the Government. The Colonization scheme was wild and impracticable. He (McDOUGAL) contended that magnanimity was the greatest virtue of victors, and that we should go forward with the Constitution—our common Constitution—in one hand and with peace in the other.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said that he agreed with the Senator from California, (McDOUGAL,) and thought this one of the most important measures ever brought before Congress. Shall we stand by the Constitution, or shall we open wide the field of revolution, and go back to the doctrines of feudal ages, and introduce feuds which centuries cannot quiet? That is what this bill proposes. He contended that the passage of such a bill will make the whole Southern people our enemies. The scheme of colonization is entirely impracticable; and further, the bill was directly in conflict with the Constitution, for the preservation of which alone the war was waged. The bill is unnecessary, impolitic, and totally useless. The bill was unconstitutional, because the Constitution provides that no bill of attainder shall be passed, and no person punished for crime without regular proceeding in Courts. This bill is in fact a bill of attainder, and Congress has no power to pass it. The bill makes no distinction between those forced into the rebellion, and the willing traitor. Thousands of Southern people have been duped into the rebellion by being told that the North were all Abolitionists. If ever there was a foul slander, it was the allegation made by the slaveholders of the South, and their allies at the North, that the sole object of the Republican Party was the abolition of Slavery. That slander enabled the traitors to consolidate the rebellion. He had more respect for the meanest soldier in the Southern army than for the editors and orators of the North, who, knowing it to be false, sent South this gigantic lie. He protested against that section of the bill for freeing the slaves, as an entire departure from the principles of the Constitution, and especially impolitic at this time. Because we are in war we ought not to make a law which was unconstitutional before. He hoped some other and better way would be taken to punish those concerned in the rebellion. When we shall have suppressed them, and in a way which will not furnish cause for future revolt, he would punish effectually those who were to be punished, and forgive thoroughly those who were to be forgiven. He was in favor of giving the negroes all the freedom he had himself; but what had they done to secure freedom at this time, when the course of their masters seemed especially to invite them to strike for liberty? Nothing. They simply relied on their masters, like domestic animals, which was a sort of blind instinct. He hoped the bill would not pass, but that Congress would attend to the measures necessary to secure success in the great struggle in which we are engaged.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Committee of Conference on the bill relative to certain railroads of Missouri, made a report, which was agreed to.

The Senate went into Executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 4.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill authorizing additional clerks in the office of the Assistant Treasurer of New-York, and the appointment of a Deputy Assistant Treasurer.

The House then took up the Pennsylvania contested election case—the pending resolution being that JOHN KLINE is not, but that JOHN P. VERREE (the sitting member) is, entitled to a seat as the Member from the Third Congressional District.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) explained the grounds upon which the Committee of Elections recommend the adoption of the above resolution, they being unanimously of opinion that according to the contestant, with all the corrections claimed by him, he is, nevertheless, not entitled to the fifty-four votes claimed by him to have been by mistake omitted from his count in the Third Division of the Eleventh, the Third Division of the Sixteenth, and the First Division of the Nineteenth Wards, and is consequently not elected.

Messrs. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, (Opp.,) and WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) controverted the positions of the Committee, insisting that the contents of the ballot-boxes gave the seat to Mr. KLINE. If it could be shown the boxes have been tampered with, then a recount should not be insisted upon as a governing principle.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) spoke in favor of Mr. VERREE.

The resolution that Mr. KLINE was not elected, was adopted by a vote of 105 against 13.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) reported from the Select Committee the Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Line bill, which was referred and ordered to be printed.

The resolution reported some time ago from the Committee on Government Contracts, was taken up.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, (Rep.,) noticed that part of the report where reference is made to Gen. FREMONT, saying that the Committee had not fully investigated, as they should have done, his (Gen. FREMONT's) military operations in the West. A combination had been formed against that just and good man (Gen. FREMONT) to destroy him, and if they could not do that to involve him in disaster. He pitied the soulless wretch who could thus be employed. There had been arrayed against him (Gen. FREMONT) a combination of disappointed contractors and treasury plunderers, but the real struggle was with the slave power, and Gen. FREMONT was to be its victim. If he (Gen. FREMONT) could not be sacrificed he was to be disgraced.

Mr. SHANKS continued to defend Gen. FREMONT at considerable length. The charge of inefficiency, he said, was too shallow to deceive anybody, more especially the Western people. Mr. SHANKS then proceeded to show that the allegations against Gen. FREMONT were totally unfounded. He then alluded to former events, when the City of Washington was trembling in fear of the rebel victorious armies, and when full supplies of men and equipments were sent hither. It had not been so in the West. In vain Gen. FREMONT had asked for men and military stores, and these not being supplied, he was compelled, on his own responsibility, to make such arrangements as would save the people whom he was sent to protect. When Gen. FREMONT went to the West there were only 25,000 troops there—10,000 of them were three months' men, and their time was fast expiring. As to arms, he could get only what holders were willing to let him have on his own credit, and the Government was now refusing to pay for supplies thus furnished. Gen. FREMONT paved the way for other men to reap victories. He (FREMONT) was always successful. Pursuing the dictates of his own judgment, he (FREMONT) saw the necessity for gunboats, and took measures for their construction. Mr. SHANKS then reviewed the circumstances under which Gen. FREMONT was relieved from his command, which was not until twenty-six days after the order was issued, and he was removed, too, at a time when he had a well-appointed army to meet Gen. PRICE. Mr. SHANKS then alluded at length to the annoyances to which Gen. FREMONT was subjected, especially at the time when he was in pursuit of PRICE, which pursuit was prevented by the arrival of Gens. HUNTER and POPE. But for this Tennessee would have long before been in our possession. Gen. FREMONT was removed because the slave power demanded it. He criticised the report of the Committee relative to the fortifications at St. Louis, and these he contended were as necessary as those on the Southern side of the Potomac, which were desired by Gens. SCOTT and McCLELLAN, and for which Congress had voted hundreds of thousands of dollars. Gen. FREMONT was only in the Western Department a hundred days, during which time he raised his army from 15,000 to 60,000 effective fighting men—clothing, feeding and arming them himself. He, besides, fortified not only St. Louis, but distant points, holding military occupation of nearly the entire State. Mr. SHANKS then related the most prominent points in Gen. FREMONT's operations. The life, spirit, labor and success of the great Western campaign are due to Gen. FREMONT, and history will give him the credit, all the political combinations against him to the contrary notwithstanding. The hour of Mr. SHANKS expired before he finished his speech.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) hoped the gentleman would be allowed ample time.

Mr. SHANKS obtained permission to print the remaining portion of his speech.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) said the reputation of FREMONT was at least as dear to him as it could be to the gentleman from Indiana himself. He had made many sacrifices for FREMONT, and would, if he could, have elevated him to the Presidential Chair. But he (OLIN) regretted that the gentleman from Indiana, while defending FREMONT, should have deemed it necessary to cast an imputation upon Gen. RIPLEY, of the Ordnance Department. If Gen. RIPLEY's suggestions had been followed, $50,000,000 would have been saved to the Government. He (OLIN) asserted, without fear of contradiction, that no man who had held the position of Chief of Ordnance had ever brought so much energy of heart and devotion to patriotism and duty, as Gen. RIPLEY. One of the reasons assigned for the alleged injustice to FREMONT was, that he was not baptised at West Point. He had heard so much of this slang that he was sick of it. Every man knew that the most prominent rebel, DAVIS, was a graduate of that institution, and so with others. It seemed to him that for gentlemen to criticise military affairs without any knowledge of them, was an idle waste of time.

The House then adjourned.

MOVEMENTS OF COL. WOOD.

Reception at His Home, etc.

JAMAICA, L. I., Tuesday, March 4.

Col. WOOD arrived here at 11½ o'clock this morning. He was received by the firemen, military and citizens in large numbers at Dorland's Hotel, where JOHN I. SNEDEKER made an eloquent address, warmly welcoming Col. WOOD. The Colonel made a brief reply, heartily thanking his fellow-citizens for their kindness and attention to him.

The procession then formed in line and escorted the gallant Colonel to Brushville, his residence, where he was welcomed home by J. J. ARMSTRONG in a very spirited speech, to which Col. WOOD, deeply touched, replied eloquently and patriotically. STEWART's Band then played "Home, Sweet Home," and the procession, after giving cheer after cheer for the "Hero of the Day," turned their steps toward Jamaica again. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed all along the route.

Second Annual Report of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections, for the Year 1861.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITY AND CORRECTIONS, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

To the Legislature of the State of New-York, and the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections have the honor to present to the Hon. Legislature of the State of New-York, and the Hon. Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, the following

REPORT

of their proceedings, and of the condition of the Department of "Public Charities and Corrections," with an account of all its receipts and expenditures of the year 1861, in conformity with Section 19 of the Law passed April 17, 1860—Chapter 510.

The duties of the Commission which we represent, performed with a view to the objects and intentions of it, embrace no ordinary obligations, and are therefore to be regarded with a proper estimate of the embarrassments which present themselves in their faithful execution. This vast population—covering an extent of boundary far beyond the ordinary demand of a similar exercise of power in this country—demands a thoughtful and energetic administration. To carry forward all its obligations, without the liability of error, would be claiming more than human foresight and common justice would claim.

Our fellow-citizens who interest themselves in the workings of our municipal provisions for the welfare of the deserving poor, are no doubt well advised as to the direction given to their annual tax for their support; but it will not be denied that a more serious consideration of the claims of charity would essentially change and more appropriately apply their efforts in that direction. In the opinion of the Commissioners, nothing could possibly be devised, to more effectually arrest the progress and success of the American offspring, than the encouragement and nurture of that loathesome dependence which the annual application at the Poor-house engenders. The propriety of establishing—by City ordinance or legislative enactment—a point where the suffering of our fellow-creatures may be ameliorated or ended, cannot be doubted; yet, while admitting the charity of such provision, there should be no hesitation, on the part of the dispensers of that charity, to do everything in their power to discourage the too apparent vice of professing poverty, without an honest claim for relief.

During the last year, under the existing extraordinary condition of National affairs, a very heavy demand has been made upon our tax-paying citizens, for the support of the families of those who have found employment in the army. Over one million of dollars has been paid by our City authorities, without consultation with the records of this Department. No one can, for a moment, suppose that reference is made to this fact for the purpose of changing the direction of this extraordinary charity; but simply to point out, as we are in duty bound to do, the check which might have been availed of upon improper and duplicated demands. The same wrong is perpetrated by many of our leading corporate and private charities. There is a great deal of inconsiderate relief granted, to the detriment of a modest, retiring and deserving charity. The subject is one susceptible of more extended consideration than would be properly embraced in this report. The remedy may be found, upon a resort to patient examination and scrutiny. The desire to increase the number of charitable institutions is greater than their means of usefulness will warrant. The City and County of New-York, through this organization, is invested with the necessary means to meet the just claims of the unfortunate poor. Its duties are not unwillingly performed; and whenever and wherever the legitimate claimant asks a hearing, the representatives of a generous population will respond to the just claims of Truthful Charity.

New-York shrinks from no duty which the welfare of her population fairly demands. The trials which have been inflicted upon her citizs have been far beyond those of any other municipality, in this or any other country, in times of peaceful and flourishing administration. The nature of her population is generous and forgiving; and it is due from the points of influence and power, that she should be protected by every means in their power. Those of us in whom is reposed the position, which may expose the wrongs inflicted by unjust combination, or individual effort, deem it our duty to warn our fellow-citizens to be cautious as well as liberal, to be just to themselves as well as charitable to others.

The past, with its benefits, and its "errors and omissions," is full of lessons of experience and value. The future, under the guidance of the Almighty, we trust may be profitably embraced. The sad trials which bad men have inflicted upon our hetofore united National population, enjoin upon us frugal expenditures, and we must not disregard the least opportunity to postpone, at least, whatever may be properly delayed for more prosperous times.

The hope and expectation is, that before another year reason and prosperity may commence its onward career in the turbulent regions of the South, and we may again be permitted to prepare adequately for increasing numbers.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The new building, which may be referred to in this connection, while it will do much toward relief, will be inadequate for the proper care of the increasing numbers.

The report of the Resident Physician abounds in statistics which furnish the history of this important branch of this department. The difficulties which attend the care of lunatics are known to every one. This Institution, containing a far greater number than any similar institution in the country, abounds in every variety and stage of lunacy, and includes in its number, at all times, a large portion of the most troublesome character. We feel justified in presenting the whole, and more especially the Mad-house branch, as deserving our special commendation.

THE WORK-HOUSE

Report shows a falling off in the aggregate. Some improvement has been made in the employment of both sexes, and the prospect is favorable for a more enlarged, as well as a more profitable use of the labor of the Institution. The army has called this class of our population, and left us with the least useful of this useless class.

THE ALMSHOUSE

Is in a good condition, furnishing all the ordinary comforts of similar institutions elsewhere. The Warden's report will furnish the detail of the various modes of disposing of the temporary and permanent visitors to this, their island home. The separation of the demented and failing intellect from the more strengthened physical, as well as mental power of the inmates. The useful appropriation of motherly care and protection for the infant children that have been distributed among the more able and most useful class who claim our protection, presents an agreeable demonstration of the justice of a combination of old age and innocence, sharing in the cheering efforts to enliven and make happy the beginning and end of life.

THE PENITENTIARY.

Containing, as it does, the larger portion of our efficient labor, has returned, as will be seen on reference to the figures, a much larger amount for labor than on any other previous year. The prospect is, that a still more advantageous disposition of the labor will be made for the year to come.

The principal working of our quarry has been from this Department.

The manufacture of soap has been sufficient to supply the entire Department.

A decrease in numbers has given us an opportunity to reduce our number of keepers, and relieve the crowded condition which has heretofore troubled us.

THE ISLAND HOSPITAL,

Being the most capacious and convenient, as well as the most ornamental, institution of the sort in this country, contains a large number of patients, who are carefully provided and properly regarded. The number of patients will be found, with those of other hospitals, at the close of this report, and is worthy of regard.

THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL

Is smaller, but not less entitled to the claim of architectural regard. The number of patients that have found a home there, through the progress of this loathsome disease, is very much beyond any previous year.

Yet, we have the satisfaction of awarding to its conduct an additional testimony of its general usefulness and value.

THE CITY PRISON

Has been much improved in the various arrangements constituting its government; and it is hoped that an unrelaxed application of the rules adopted for the government of the various branches will still further commend its faithful administration.

OUT-DOOR POOR.

This portion of our duty is one of great solicitude. The administration of its detail has our entire confidence; yet we are incessantly laboring to prevent the abuses which are welded to a system early established, and persistently insisted upon. The interrogatories which have been circulated to the extent of thousands beyond those that have been responded to, have, doubtless, been instrumental of great good, and will render great service in the revision of our work, and we hope to bring to light many whose object has been to deceive, and obtain help where it was not really needed. The figures show a decrease of appropriation to this class of applicants, notwithstanding we may add the fact that cases of reluctant application have really increased.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL

We present as an institution worthy of especial notice. No department of our trust has been more faithfully administered, and the changes which have been made have not only been practical and sound, but beneficial and economical. The economy in the use of gas, the reduction in almost every minute expenditure has extended throughout the whole of the various drains of the Institution.

The Apothecary, Storekeeper, and Engineer, show an attention to detail, which commends them to the Commissioners as well as the citizen for whom they act.

The Matron and her assistants, the Gatekeeper, and other officers, have united with the Warden to make the Institution equal in all respects with any other Institution in or out of the Department of Public Charities.

The Medical Board has been zealous in its action, endeavoring to increase the importance of its connection with the Institution, by adding to their heretofore great advantages, that of an established Medical College. Their success has exceeded the expectations of its most ardent friends, and we hope and believe that the union of the facilities which abound in the Department of Public Charities and Corrections, with the recently established Bellevue Hospital College, may be so applied, and so justly, considerately and humanely conducted, as to command the approbation of the entire community. There has been no abridgment of the ordinary facilities heretofore accorded to other schools, nor is it the intention to alter the rules to effect the great demands of other colleges; at the same time there must be a frank acknowledgment of the claims which constant service justly demands.

WARD'S ISLAND

Has been much improved in condition, and has yielded, as will be seen, a fair crop. We hope for an improved produce the next year, through the increased zeal of our officers and helpers.

The Commissioners acknowledge with gratitude the zealous and harmonious labors of the Clergy, and others who officiate in the religious services in every department of their trust.

OUR FINANCES.

The *neglect* on the part of the City Authorities to act upon the appropriations, while it furnishes the means of a very large profit to the bank of deposit, selected by the Chamberlain, is most unjust to the City. Nearly two months has already elapsed without this Department receiving a dollar from the proper source for the payment of its just indebtedness. We can discover no reason for delay, which seems to us legitimate; we only know that while others may be the gainers, the City is the loser. If any change is required in the affairs of the City, certainly a remedy should be found for this flagrant wrong.

THE COLORED HOME.

Is a home by itself, devoted to the care of old and infirm, as well as other colored adults and children. This Institution is conducted and supported chiefly by the liberality of the City, through this Department, and claims, and deserves, a word of commendation from this Commission.

THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM

Is also a branch of our charge, and is a proud monument to the faithful ladies who devote themselves to its welfare.

In considering the various duties which devolve upon the officers in the different positions in this Department, it is with no ordinary satisfaction that the Commissioners declare their obligations to those who are united in official duties with themselves, for their uniform desire to combine harmony and fidelity with efficiency and integrity; and they trust and believe that, while the same action is continued in the management of this branch of our City's munificence, there will be good reasons for all to claim the respect and confidence of those worthy of regard, to whom they at all times hold themselves accountable.

The Commissioners have endeavored to give their best attention to the trust placed in their hands. It remains for their fellow-citizens to test the result of their labors by the result of similar trusts here and elsewhere. To mark with *precision*, and justly balance the claims of "Charity and Correction," is more than could be fairly required from human effort. Taking, however, the ordinary standard as their guide, they are willing to stand or fall in the judgment and appreciation of their fellow-citizens.

S. DRAPER, President.
MOSES H. GRINNELL.
JAS. B. NICHOLSON.
ISAAC BELL, JR., Secretary.

RANDALL'S ISLAND, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

S. Draper, Esq., President Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

SIR: Since your first connection as an administrator of the charities of New-York City, on May 8, 1849, 16,041 children have been admitted to this Island. 14,000 children have been discharged, and are scattered in all parts of the Union—some in Maine, and more in Oregon. This Island is represented, between the Ohio River on one side, and the City of Iowa on the other, by more than 800 children, who send cheering accounts of their progress from time to time. A great many are in the army and navy of the United States.

Of 1,001 children in this Department when you organized the Board of Ten Governors, not one remains. During the year 1861, the two last have gone—one idiot, *deceased*. One boy, who was an *infant, 2 years old then*, gone out West.

The cost to the City for the above 16,041 children for 12 8-12 years, has been *one million four hundred and fifty-one thousand, one hundred and ninety-eight dollars.*

JOHN COMON, Clerk.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	1859.	1860.
Payments by Governors of Almshouse for the year 1859, as per Report	$793,524 87	
Payments by Governors of Almshouse, Jan. 1 to April 20, 1860—3 mos. 20 days		a$247,056 20
Payments by Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction from April 21 to Dec. 31, 1860—8 mos. 10 days		b 627,439 00
Total		$874,495 20
Payments by Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction for the year 1861	710,617 76	710,617 76
Decrease from 1859	$82,907 11	$163,877 44 Decrease from 1860.

a Of this amount was expended for Buildings and Repairs $15,192 96

b Of this amount was expended for Buildings and Repairs 106,831 67

The number of Keepers at the Penitentiary have been decreased 13, by the Commissioners, since the 20th April, 1860.

HON. HORACE GREELEY.—A free lecture will be delivered before the Twentieth Ward Republican Club this (Wednesday) evening, in Continental Hall, corner Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, by Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDER.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 11, 14, 17½, 22, 24, 25, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42.

[Advertisement.]

When Commodore NUTT first opened his batteries at Barnum's Museum the crowd was immense, but it has increased until that old temple of wonders is too small to accommodate all who come, especially now that the new Oriental play has proved so attractive and pleasing.

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION SOLDIERS!—Protect your health. No sensible man will leave the City without a supply of HOLLOWAY's Pills and Ointment. For wounds, bruises, sores, fevers and dysentery, these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

OUT—KNOX's style of Gents' Hats, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 4—*In steamship Arabia, from Liverpool*—Gov. Bayley, lady, child, nurse and man servant, Mr. de Potestad, lady, 3 children, nurse and man servant, Miss de Potestad, G. H. Kunoth and lady, Mrs. Magie, L. Trag, lady, child and nurse, Mrs. Mercer, Miss Mercer, Isaac F. Francis, lady, child and nurse, Mr. Forbes and servant, E. W. Barron and servant, Escondon and servant, J. Louergon, Mr. Migares, Dr. Millett, H. W. Baker, G. P. Smith, C. Gehrenbech, Robert Roy, George Trull, G. A. Morrison, Capt. J. L. Jordan, Mr. Mots, W. J. Cunningham, C. O. White, E. C. Hall, F. Hiller, Mrs. M. P. Wells, Mr. Stoddard, lady and child, Judge J. Gano Winter, W. Cheeks, Fred. Benter, J. Gallerati, E. M. Warden, F. Lochner, D. D. Earle, J. L. Hubbard, Robert Nisbett, Simon Ohlmann, Seaton Flint, Edward Hagger.

MARCH 4—*In steamship Bremen, from Bremen, &c.*—Mr. Dutger, P. O. Brunzes, Dr. Julius Samson, L. Ahrens, Mrs. Warrington, Count J. V. Schureinits, Lina Busch and child, Wm. Hotze and lady, E. Badenstein, W. E. Pool, K. Kratoschvill, E. Waller, lady and child, S. Richards, W. D. Davis, G. W. Stake, lady and child, C. M. Nelson, G. Knight, Miss Adeline Dumelin, Delphine Disdore, Mrs. Louise Jonnerandot and child, U. Von Kummer, and 67 in the steerage.

PERSONAL.

THE LETTER WRITTEN ME HAS BEEN received. Oblige me by writing again, with your address in full. The questions asked will then be answered.

SIXTH CAVALRY, U. S. Army.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THREE MILES ABOVE THE VILlage of Hackensack, N. J., the old established store and lumber yard of fifty years' standing, situated on the Hackensack River, with fine dwelling, store-houses, barns, &c. Also, about 12 acres of good land, with fine dwelling; will sell together or separate; stages run twice a day from the store to the Hackensack Railroad. Inquire of JAMES C. DEMAREST, on the premises, or of JASPER DEMAREST, at No. 297 Greenwich-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., New-York.

LOCOMOTIVE WORKS TO LET.—IN complete order, with ample grounds, tools and appliances generally—located in Lancaster, Pa.; rent exceedingly low. For further information apply to C. HAGER, Lancaster, Pa., or to PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff-st., New-York.

$2,000 TO $4,000 TO INVEST.—I WISH to connect myself with a legitimate business, in which my services and money would be profitable Dry Goods preferred. Apply, personally, before 2 o'clock, or by letter (for a week) to WM. HARRIS, No. 189 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn. Country not objected to.

TO HATTERS.—A RARE CHANCE TO PURchase a hat and cap establishment of 15 years' standing; stock good and light; fixtures complete. Possession can be had immediately. Store and dwelling attached if desired. Rent low.
S. W. JOHNSON, No. 545 Hudson-st., New-York.

$5,000 PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG man of the first respectability desires a partner, either special or active, with the above amount of capital, to continue the coal business, for which he possesses great advantages; the best of City references given and required. Address Box No. 1,506, lower Post-office.

FOR SALE—$400.—THE GOOD-WILL, LEASE, stock and fixtures of a tea and grocery store long established, on the best thoroughfare in the City, doing a good business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Call or address H. K. THURBER, Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK FACTORY, 25X50, THREE stories, with engine, boiler and shafting, 16-horse power, on 113th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 161 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A CASH BUSINESS FOR $3,000, OR its equivalent in real estate. It must be sold for settlement, and is worth attention. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.

DRUG-STORE TO RENT—AN OLD STAND on Main-st., in the village of Peekskill. For terms, inquire of J. B. MILLS, Real Estate Agent, Peekskill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER'S

PALE XXX ALE

BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

IMPORTANT!

All Articles for Soldiers

should be sent by HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, NO. 74 BROADWAY, as they charge only half-rates.

Their Expresses run daily to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Fortress Monroe, and all points occupied by the Union army.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and the West,

Boston, Providence and the East.

This Company offers unsurpassed facilities for the rapid and safe forwarding of gold, silver, bank notes, jewelry and merchandise of every description; also, for the collection of notes, drafts and bills, with or without goods.

Expresses run on passenger trains, in charge of competent messengers.

RATES LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

In addition to our fast expresses, we have made arrangements to forward heavy freight in large quantities, munitions of war, army goods, Sutlers' goods, at rates lower than by any other line.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 BROADWAY.

RHEUMATISM.—ALL THOSE AFFLICTED with rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, chilblains, cold and frost-bitten feet, by wearing METTAM & CO.'S PATENT GALVANO-ELECTRO-METALLIC INSOLES will find immediate and permanent cure, never having yet failed in hundreds of cases. Office No. 429 Broadway. Agent for Philadelphia, J. S. SANSON, 2,013 Girard-av.

No. 189 EAST 18TH-ST., NEW-YORK, March 12, 1862.

DEAR SIR: At your request, I hereby cheerfully state that your ELECTRO-GALVANIC INSOLES have, within the past month, cured me of rheumatism in the back of fifteen years' standing. Until I obtained your Insoles, I never was free from it during that time. Now I consider myself completely cured. Yours respectfully,

JOHN R. LEWIS.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—AN AMERICAN young woman wishes a situation as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or would take care of an old or invalid lady; is a neat plain sewer; has no objection to travel; can give the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 369 6th av., near 22d-st.; ring private door, next to the jeweler's.

AN EXCELLENT AND DESIRABLE SERVANTS IN EVERY CAPACITY.—A very good assortment of most respectable persons are now in attendance at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S new office, No. 307 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house to let, No. 125 East 34th-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—OPPOSITE STUYVESANT PARK.—The first-class brown stone front house, No. 8 Livingston-place. Inquire of J. WILT, No. 126 East [illegible]

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Regulation of Trade on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers.

The Provisional Government in Tennessee.

Gen. Johnson to Start for Nashville To-Day.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

A Tax-Bill Prepared by Secretary Chase.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 4.

RULES FOR INTERNAL COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the following rules and regulations concerning internal commercial intercourse. They in no way affect or give authority for any commerce on the Atlantic coast, and therefore do not interfere with the blockade. The circular is as follows:

By virtue of the authority confided to the Secretary of the Treasury by the act of Congress, approved July 13, 1861, entitled "an act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and for other purposes," and in pursuance of the license of the President of the United States permitting commercial intercourse in certain cases under said act, the following rules and regulations are hereby prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for conducting internal commercial intercourse between the inhabitants of those parts of the United States heretofore declared by the President to be in insurrection and the citizens of the loyal States of the Union, which rules and regulations are to remain in force so long as the condition of hostilities shall continue, unless sooner modified or revoked:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 4, 1862.

First—All licenses shall be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and all applications therefor must be made in writing to him, stating specifically the purpose for which the license is desired, and if for general or special trade, setting forth the character and aggregate value of the merchandise to be transported, the destination thereof, and the proposed route of transportation, and also the character of the merchandise, if any desired in exchange, with the proposed route of transit thereof and its destination.

Second—Before the delivery of any license, the party therein permitted to trade shall execute a bond to the United States, with sufficient sureties in the penal sum of at least twice the amount of the trade so licensed, which bond shall be subject to such approval, and conditioned in such terms, as shall be specified in the license.

Third—All transportation to be made by virtue of any license, shall be made under permits to be issued by such duly authorized officers of the Treasury Department as shall be designated in the license, which permits shall specify the number and kind of packages, with the marks thereon, and, in general terms, the character thereof.

Fourth—When application is made for a transportation permit, the applicant shall file with the officer authorized by the license to grant such a permit, a copy of the license under which application is made, which copy shall be compared with the original, and certified by such officer, and also correct invoices in duplicate, signed by the consignor, showing the actual values of the merchandise at the place of purchase, and also a statement in duplicate of the routes of transit and destruction of the merchandise so to be transported and the consignee thereof. The applicant shall also make and file with such officer an affidavit that the values are correctly stated in the invoices and that the packages contain nothing except as stated therein, and the merchandise so permitted to be transported shall not, nor shall any part thereof be disposed of by him or by his authority, or connivance in violation of the terms of the license.

Fifth.—All transportation shall be permitted and exchanges supervised either at Cincinnati, Louisville, Paducah, St. Louis, or such other place as may hereafter be specified by the Secretary of the Treasury. Transportation permits shall be granted by the Surveyor of the port whence transit commences, or by other officers named in the license, and shall be approved and countersigned by such other officer as shall be named in the license for that purpose; and all exchanges shall be supervised by such officer as may be designated for that purpose in the license, and the amount of each permit shall, at the date of its issue, be endorsed upon the original license.

Sixth—All packages whatsoever, before being permitted to go into any part of the United States heretofore declared by the President to be in insurrection, shall be examined by a duly authorized officer, which examination shall be certified and approved by such officer, as shall be specified in the license.

Seventh—For each permit granted under the provisions of these rules and regulations there shall be changed and collected one-half of one per cent. upon the value of the merchandise so permitted, at the place of purchase, which shall be collected by he officer granting the permit before delivery thereof.

Eighth—All officers acting under these rules shall keep an accurate record of all their transactions under the several licenses granted by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall make weekly raports to him in relation thereto, as much in detail as practicable, transmitting, with such report, a list of all permits granted, and one of the duplicate invoices and statements, on which shall be endorsed the date of the authority under which such permit is granted. Weekly returns shall be made of all fees and emoluments received.

Ninth—All licenses and permits shall be liable to modification or revocation by the Secretary of the Treasury. (Signed) S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTURE OF GOV. JOHNSON FOR TENNESSEE.

ANDREW JOHNSON, Provisional Governor and Brigadier-General, leaves for Tennessee to-morrow. He will proceed to Nashville, and immediately publish an address, calling a general Convention to establish a new State Government. The President has clothed him with ample power to use all the necessary military authority of the National Government to carry out the policy and enforce the National laws.

PARTICULARS OF THE OCCUPATION OF COLUMBUS

The following was received at headquarters of the army to-night:

COLUMBUS, Ky., Tuesday, March 4, *viâ* CAIRO.

To Maj.-Gen. McClellan:

Columbus, the Gibraltar of the West, is ours, and Kentucky is free, thanks to the brilliant strategy of the campaign by which the enemy's centre was pierced at Forts Henry and Donelson, his wings isolated from each other and turned, compelling thus the evacuation of his stronghold of Bowling Green first, and now Columbus.

The flotilla, under Flag-Officer FOOTE, consisting of six gunboats, commanded by Capts. DOVE, WALKER, STEMBLE, PAULDING, THOMPSON and SHIRK, and four mortar-boats, in charge of Capt. PHELPS, United States Navy, assisted by Lieut. FORD, Ordnance Corps United States Army, and three transports, conveying Col. BUFORD'S Twenty-seventh Illinois Regiment, and a battalion of the Fifty-fourth and Seventy-fourth Ohio and Fifty-fifth Illinois, commanded by Majors ANDREWS and SANGER, the whole brigade being under Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN, who rendered the most valuable and efficient service.

On arriving at Columbus, it was difficult to say whether the fortifications were occupied by our own cavalry, or a scout from Paducah, or by the enemy. Every preparation was made for opening fire and landing the infantry, when Gen. SHERMAN and Capt. PHELPS, with 30 soldiers, made a dashing reconnoissance with a tug, steaming directly under the water batteries. Satisfied that our troops had possession they landed, ascended to the summit of the Bluff, and planted the Stars and Stripes among the heartiest cheers of our brave tars and soldiers.

Though rising from a sick bed to go upon the expedition, I could not resist landing to examine the works, which are of immense strength, consisting of tiers upon tiers of batteries on the river front and a strong parapet and ditch, crossed by a thick abattis on the land side.

The fortifications appear to have been evacuated hastily, considering the quantities of ordnance and stores, and number of anchors, and the remnant of the chain which was once stretched over the river and a large supply of torpedoes remaining.

Desolation was visible everywhere, huts, tents and barricades presenting but their blackened remains, though the town was spared. I discovered what appeared a large magazine, smoking from both extremities.

I ordered the train to be immediately cut. A garrison was left in the work of nearly 2,000 infantry and 400 cavalry, which I will strengthen immediately.

(Signed) GEO. W. CULLUM, Brigadier-General Chief of Staff.

The following is a telegram from Gen. HALLECK to Gen. MCCLELLAN:

Maj.-Gen. McClellan:

SIR: The cavalry from Paducah marched into Columbus yesterday at 6 P. M., driving before them the enemy's rear guard. The flag of the Union is flying over the boasted Gibraltar of the West. Finding himself turned on both sides of the Mississippi, the enemy was obliged to evacuate or surrender. Large quantities of artillery and stores were captured.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK.

IMPORTANT FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

The following dispatch was received here, to-night, from the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"Gen. BANKS' forces occupied Martinsburgh, yesterday, without opposition, and the pickets continue to bring in prisoners. Although few in number, they are of much importance. Among those taken last night was Rev. T. J. MCVEIGH, Chaplain of the Second Virginia Infantry. He was captured by Company K, Michigan Cavalry, Capt. MANN, near Perryville."

Intelligence from Winchester leads to the belief that JACKSON is there in full force, and has completed his preparations to oppose our approach three miles east of that place.

The same authority says his army is well provisioned, supplied and clothed.

SECRETARY CHASE'S TAX BILL.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on Saturday last, sent to the House Ways and Means Committee a very elaborate Tax and Income bill, which had been prepared by his direction. It arrived too late to be acted upon by the Committee. The Secretary's rate of taxation is treble that of the bill reported by the House, on the same articles. The Committee have thus far refused to permit it to see daylight.

COL. KERRIGAN BROKEN OF HIS COMMAND.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, to-day, issued General Order breaking Col. KERRIGAN of his command. The charges against him were nine in number, as follows:

First—Habitual neglect of duty, failing to drill his men.

Second—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in allowing brawls in his camp.

Third—Violation of the Forty-fourth Article of War, in failing to attend a meeting of officers ordered by his Brigadier-General.

Fourth—Disobedience of orders, in violation of the Ninth Article of War, in refusing to attend a meeting of officers after being notified to do so.

Fifth—Lying out of camp without leave of his superior officer; sleeping out of nights.

Sixth—Drunkenness on duty.

Seventh—Shameful abandonment of his post, which he was commanded to defend and hold, to wit, Munson's Hill.

Eighth—Withdrawing his pickets without orders at Munson's Hill, when the enemy was advancing.

Ninth—Communicating with the enemy, visiting and dining with him.

KERRIGAN was pronounced Guilty on the first five charges, and Not Guilty on the last four. The sentence reads that the said KERRIGAN be "dismissed the service of the United States."

ILLUMINATIONS.

The pent-up joy of the citizens of Washington over our repeated victories has manifested itself to-night in the illumination of a number of private residences, this being the anniversary of the inauguration of President LINCOLN.

THE NEW-YORK POSTMASTER.

The Postmaster-General's reason assigned for Mr. TAYLOR'S dismissal as Postmaster of New-York is that the latter "did not give satisfaction."

GEN. ST. GEORGE COOKE.

The allegations brought against Gen. ST. GEORGE COOKE, having been entirely refuted by this officer, the Senate Military Committee this morning unanimously reported his name to the Senate for confirmation.

GEN. BLENKER.

The case of Gen. BLENKER was considered this morning by the Senate Military Committee. The General appeared before them for the purpose of refuting the charges. The Committee adjourned without finishing the case.

MINISTER TO THE ARGENTINE.

ROBERT C. KIRK, of Ohio, has been appointed Minister to the Argentine Confederation, in place of PALMER, recalled at his own request.

THE PERUVIAN MINISTER.

Mr. BARREDA has presented his credentials to the President, and been received as Minister from the Republic of Peru.

The President, in his reply, said the United States have no enmities, animosities or rivalries, and no interests which conflict with the welfare, safety and rights or interests of any other nation. Their own prosperity, happiness and aggrandisement are sought most safely and advantageously through the preservation, not only of peace on their own part, but peace among all other nations. But while the United States are thus a friend to all other nations, they do not seek to conceal the fact that they cherish especial sentiments of friendship for and sympathies with those who, like themselves, have founded their institutions on the principle of the equal rights of men, and such nations, being more prominently neighbors of the United States, the latter are coöperating with them in establishing civilization and culture on the American Continent. Such being the general principles which govern the United States in their foreign relations, you may be assured, Sir, that in all things this Government will deal justly, frankly, and, if it be possible, even liberally, with Peru, whose liberal sentiments toward us you have so kindly expressed.

It will be recollected that the former minister from Peru was dismissed by Mr. BUCHANAN, owing to the non-compliance of that Government with certain imperative demands of our own.

The address of President LINCOLN contains expressions of friendship indicative of the general policy of the Administration toward all nations.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized GERHARD LARSSON as Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway, to reside at Chicago.

GEN. LANDER'S DEATH.

The death of Gen. LANDER causes much grief in military circles. No intelligence of his illness had previously been received.

Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN has issued a general order, announcing with deep regret to the army of the Potomac the death of Brig.-Gen. LANDER. He pays a high compliment to his public services, intelligence and courage, and says he has died in the flower of his manly prime, and in the full bloom of his heroic virtues, but history will preserve the record of his life and character, and romance will delight in portraying a figure so striking, a nature so noble, and a career so gallant. While paying this public tribute of respect, the General Commanding feels most deeply that in the death of this brave and distinguished soldier, he has personally lost one of the truest and dearest friends.

OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY COMMANDING VOLUNTEERS.

Several weeks ago the House passed a resolution asking of the War Department whether there has been a literal compliance with the act of Congress requiring the officers of the regular army, appointed in the new regiments, to be assigned to duty in the field, and the officers appointed from civil life to be assigned to the duty of recruiting for those regiments. In reply, through the Adjutant-General, it is stated that all the Colonels of the new regiments taken from the regular army, two excepted, are general officers of volunteers in active command. These two are commanding the Departments of Florida and Pensacola, and of New Mexico. When the organization of the new regiments was commenced, a few of the regular officers appointed to them, were, for a time, employed in starting the system of recruiting, but nearly all of them were relieved on the passage of the act, to which reference is made. In the nineteen old regiments, of 261 officers, not recent appointments, who would otherwise be available for duty with the regiments, 21 are general officers, and 29 field officers of volunteers. This, however, does not include officers detailed from the staff corps of the regular army.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Notwithstanding thirty or forty political prisoners were released on the 23d of February, from Forts Lafayette and Warren, and the old Capital building here, at least an equal number are still confined, they being either spies or considered of other dangerous character.

THANKS TO FLAG-OFFICER GOLDSBOROUGH.

The President, in a message to Congress, states that in accordance with the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy, Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH was nominated as Flag-officer in command of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Believing that no occasion could arise which would more fully correspond with the intention of the law or be more pregnant with happy influence as an example, the President cordially recommends that Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH receive a vote of the thanks of Congress for his services and gallantry displayed in the combined attack of the forces commanded by him and Brig.-Gen. BURNSIDE in the capture of Roanoke Island, and the destruction of the rebel gunboats on the 7th, 8th and 10th of February.

MESSRS. ETHERIDGE AND MAYNARD.

Representatives ETHERIDGE and MAYNARD, the former now Clerk of the House, are making arrangements to return to Tennessee.

THE NAMES OF BATTLES TO BE INSCRIBED ON REGIMENTAL FLAGS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.—It is ordered that there shall be inscribed upon the colors or guidons of all regiments and batteries in the service of the United States the names of the battles in which they have borne a meritorious part. The names will also be placed on the Army Register at the head of the list of the officers of each regiment.

It is expected that troops so distinguished will regard their colors as representing the honor of their corps—to be lost only with their lives; and that those not yet entitled to such a distinction will not rest satisfied until they have won it by their discipline and courage.

The General Commanding the army will, under the instructions of this Department, take the necessary steps to carry out this order.

By command of Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 4.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from merchants doing business on the Pacific Coast, asking immediate action by Congress, to provide for the transportation of the mails between New-York, Panama and Aspinwall, as at present the United States have no arrangement for such transportation. Referred.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented resolutions from the Legislature of Pennsylvania relative to the payment of the volunteers from the time of their enlistment.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) presented a petition from the citizens of Boston, asking Congress to drop the negro question and attend to the business of the country.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution, that the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, by the death of Prof. FELTON, be filled by HENRY BARNARD, of Connecticut, Mr. DIXON said that Mr. BARNARD was known all over the country as a man who had devoted his whole life to the cause of popular education, to the very object for which the Smithsonian Institution was formed—the diffusion of knowledge among mankind.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.), reported from the Military Committee the House bill, making an additional Article or War.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.), the bill for the safe keeping and maintainance of the United States prisoners was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.), the bill authorizing the Commission for the preservation of the Atlantic fisheries, was taken up.

The bill authorizes the President to appoint a Commissioner to meet with the British and French Commissioners to take measures for the preservation of the fisheries.

The bill was passed.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a resolution providing for the custody of the presents received from the King of Siam.

The bill provides that the presents be deposited among the curiosities of the Department of the Interior. The bill was passed.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill for the codification and revision of the laws of the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) the bill providing for the satisfaction of claims for certain lands sold by the United States in Louisiana, was taken up, but after some discussion it was laid aside.

The Confiscation bill was then taken up.

Mr. McDOUGAL, of California, (Opp.,) concluded his speech in opposition to the bill.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said that he agreed with the Senator from California, (McDOUGAL,) and thought this one of the most important measures ever brought before Congress. Shall we stand by the Constitution, or shall we open wide the field of revolution, and go back to the doctrines of feudal ages, and introduce feuds which centuries cannot quiet? That is what this bill proposes. He contended that the passage of such a bill will make the whole Southern people our enemies. The scheme of colonization is entirely impracticable; and further, the bill was directly in conflict with the Constitution, for the preservation of which alone the war was waged. The bill is unnecessary, impolitic, and totally useless. The bill was unconstitutional, because the Constitution provides that no bill of attainder shall be passed, and no person punished for crime without regular proceeding in Courts. This bill is in fact a bill of attainder, and Congress has no power to pass it. The bill makes no distinction between those forced into the rebellion, and the willing traitor. Thousands of Southern people have been duped into the rebellion by being told that the North were all Abolitionists. If ever there was a foul slander, it was the allegation made by the slaveholders of the South, and their allies at the North, that the sole object of the Republican Party was the abolition of Slavery. That slander enabled the traitors to consolidate the rebellion. He had more respect for the meanest soldier in the Southern army than for the editors and orators of the North, who, knowing it to be false, sent South this gigantic lie. He protested against that section of the bill for freeing the slaves, as an entire departure from the principles of the Constitution, and especially impolitic at this time. Because we are in war we ought not to make a law which was unconstitutional before. He hoped some other and better way would be taken to punish those concerned in the rebellion. When we shall have suppressed them, and in a way which will not furnish cause for future revolt, he would punish effectually those who were to be punished, and forgive thoroughly those who were to be forgiven. He was in favor of giving the negroes all the freedom he had himself; but what had they done to secure freedom at this time, when the course of their masters seemed especially to invite them to strike for liberty? Nothing. They simply relied on their masters, like domestic animals, which was a sort of blind instinct. He hoped the bill would not pass, but that Congress would attend to the measures necessary to secure success in the great struggle in which we are engaged.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Committee of Conference on the bill relative to certain railroads of Missouri, made a report, which was agreed to.

The Senate went into Executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 4.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill authorizing additional clerks in the office of the Assistant Treasurer of New-York, and the appointment of a Deputy Assistant Treasurer.

The House then took up the Pennsylvania contested election case—the pending resolution being that JOHN KLINE is not, but that JOHN P. VERREE (the sitting member) is, entitled to a seat as the Member from the Third Congressional District.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) explained the grounds upon which the Committee of Elections recommend the adoption of the above resolution, they being unanimously of opinion that according to the contestant, with all the corrections claimed by him, he is, nevertheless, not entitled to the fifty-four votes claimed by him to have been by mistake omitted from his count in the Third Division of the Eleventh, the Third Division of the Sixteenth, and the First Division of the Nineteenth Wards, and is consequently not elected.

Messrs. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, (Opp.,) and WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) controverted the positions of the Committee, insisting that the contents of the ballot-boxes gave the seat to Mr. KLINE. If it could be shown the boxes have been tampered with, then a recount should not be insisted upon as a governing principle.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) spoke in favor of Mr. VERREE.

The resolution that Mr. KLINE was not elected, was adopted by a vote of 105 against 13.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) reported from the Select Committee the Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Line bill, which was referred and ordered to be printed.

The resolution reported some time ago from the Committee on Government Contracts, was taken up.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, (Rep.,) noticed that part of the report where reference is made to Gen. FREMONT, saying that the Committee had not fully investigated, as they should have done, his (Gen. FREMONT'S) military operations in the West. A combination had been formed against that just and good man (Gen. FREMONT) to destroy him, and if they could not do that to involve him in disaster. He pitied the soulless wretch who could thus be employed. There had been arrayed against him (Gen. FREMONT) a combination of disappointed contractors and treasury plunderers, but the real struggle was with the slave power, and Gen. FREMONT was to be its victim. If he (Gen. FREMONT) could not be sacrificed he was to be disgraced.

The House then adjourned.

MOVEMENTS OF COL. WOOD.

Reception at His Home, etc.

JAMAICA, L. I., Tuesday, March 4.

Col. WOOD arrived here at 11½ o'clock this morning. He was received by the firemen, military and citizens in large numbers at Dorland's Hotel, where JOHN I. SNEDEKER made an eloquent address, warmly welcoming Col. WOOD. The Colonel made a brief reply, heartily thanking his fellow-citizens for their kindness and attention to him.

The procession then formed in line and escorted the gallant Colonel to Brushville, his residence, where he was welcomed home by J. J. ARMSTRONG in a very spirited speech, to which Col. WOOD, deeped touched, replied eloquently and patriotically. STEWART'S Band then played "Home, Sweet Home," and the procession, after giving cheer after cheer for the "Hero of the Day," turned their steps toward Jamaica again. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed all along the route.

Second Annual Report of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections, for the Year 1861.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITY AND CORRECTIONS, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

To the Legislature of the State of New-York, and the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections have the honor to present to the Hon. Legislature of the State of New-York, and the Hon. Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, the following

REPORT

of their proceedings, and of the condition of the Department of "Public Charities and Corrections," with an account of all its receipts and expenditures of the year 1861, in conformity with Section 19 of the Law passed April 17, 1860—Chapter 510.

The duties of the Commission which we represent, performed with a view to the objects and intentions of it, embrace no ordinary obligations, and are therefore to be regarded with a proper estimate of the embarrassments which present themselves in their faithful execution. This vast population—covering an extent of boundary far beyond the ordinary demand of a similar exercise of power in this country—demands a thoughtful and energetic administration. To carry forward all its obligations, without the liability of error, would be claiming more than human foresight and common justice would claim.

Our fellow-citizens who interest themselves in the workings of our municipal provisions for the welfare of the deserving poor, are no doubt well advised as to the direction given to their annual tax for their support; but it will not be denied that a more serious consideration of the claims of charity would essentially change and more appropriately apply their efforts in that direction. In the opinion of the Commissioners, nothing could possibly be devised, to more effectually arrest the progress and success of the American offspring, than the encouragement and nurture of that loathesome dependence which the annual application at the Poor-house engenders. The propriety of establishing—by City ordinance or legislative enactment—a point where the suffering of our fellow-creatures may be ameliorated or ended, cannot be doubted; yet, while admitting the charity of such provision, there should be no hesitation, on the part of the dispensers of that charity, to do everything in their power to discourage the too apparent vice of professing poverty, without an honest claim for relief.

During the last year, under the existing extraordinary condition of National affairs, a very heavy demand has been made upon our tax-paying citizens, for the support of the families of those who have found employment in the army. Over one million of dollars has been paid by our City authorities, without consultation with the records of this Department. No one can, for a moment, suppose that reference is made to this fact for the purpose of changing the direction of of this extraordinary charity; but simply to point out, as we are in duty bound to do, the check which might have been availed of upon improper and duplicated demands. The same wrong is perpetrated by many of our leading corporate and private charities. There is a great deal of inconsiderate relief granted, to the detriment of a modest, retiring and deserving charity. The subject is one susceptible of more extended consideration than would be properly embraced in this report. The remedy may be found, upon a resort to patient examination and scrutiny. The desire to increase the number of charitable institutions is greater than their means of usefulness will warrant. The City and County of New-York, through this organization, is invested with the necessary means to meet the just claims of the unfortunate poor. Its duties are not unwillingly performed; and whenever and wherever the legitimate claimant asks a hearing, the representatives of a generous population will respond to the just claims of Truthful Charity.

New-York shrinks from no duty which the welfare of her population fairly demands. The trials which have been inflicted upon her citizs have been far beyond those of any other municipality, in this or any other country, in times of peaceful and flourishing administration. The nature of her population is generous and forgiving; and it is due from the points of influence and power, that she should be protected by every means in their power. Those of us in whom is reposed the position, which may expose the wrongs inflicted by unjust combination, or individual effort, deem it our duty to warn our fellow-citizens to be cautious as well as liberal, to be just to themselves as well as charitable to others.

The past, with its benefits, and its "errors and omissions," is full of lessons of experience and value. The future, under the guidance of the Almighty, we trust may be profitably embraced. The sad trials which bad men have inflicted upon our hetofore united National population, enjoin upon us frugal expenditures, and we must not disregard the least opportunity to postpone, at least, whatever may be properly delayed for more prosperous times.

The hope and expectation is, that before another year reason and prosperity may commence its onward career in the turbulent regions of the South, and we may again be permitted to prepare adequately for increasing numbers.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The new building, which may be referred to in this connection, while it will do much toward relief, will be inadequate for the proper care of the increasing numbers.

The report of the Resident Physician abounds in statistics which furnish the history of this important branch of this department. The difficulties which attend the care of lunatics are known to every one. This Institution, containing a far greater number than any similar institution in the country, abounds in every variety and stage of lunacy, and includes in its number, at all times, a large portion of the most troublesome character. We feel justified in presenting the whole, and more especially the Mad-house branch, as deserving our special commendation.

THE WORK-HOUSE

Report shows a falling off in the aggregate. Some improvement has been made in the employment of both sexes, and the prospect is favorable for a more enlarged, as well as a more profitable use of the labor of the Institution. The army has called this class of our population, and left us with the least useful of this useless class.

THE ALMSHOUSE

Is in a good condition, furnishing all the ordinary comforts of similar institutions elsewhere. The Warden's report will furnish the detail of the various modes of disposing of the temporary and permanent visitors to this, their island home. The separation of the demented and failing intellect from the more strengthened physical, as well as mental power of the inmates. The useful appropriation of motherly care and protection for the infant children that have been distributed among the more able and most useful class who claim our protection, presents an agreeable demonstration of the justice of a combination of old age and innocence, sharing in the cheering efforts to enliven and make happy the beginning and end of life.

THE PENITENTIARY.

Containing, as it does, the larger portion of our efficient labor, has returned, as will be seen on reference to the figures, a much larger amount for labor than on any other previous year. The prospect is, that a still more advantageous disposition of the labor will be made for the year to come.

The principal working of our quarry has been from this Department.

The manufacture of soap has been sufficient to supply the entire Department.

A decrease in numbers has given us an opportunity to reduce our number of keepers, and relieve the crowded condition which has heretofore troubled us.

THE ISLAND HOSPITAL,

Being the most capacious and convenient, as well as the most ornamental, institution of the sort in this country, contains a large number of patients, who are carefully provided and properly regarded. The number of patients will be found, with those of other hospitals, at the close of this report, and is worthy of regard.

THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL

Is smaller, but not less entitled to the claim of architectural regard. The number of patients that have found a home there, through the progress of this loathsome disease, is very much beyond any previous year.

Yet, we have the satisfaction of awarding to its conduct an additional testimony of its general usefulness and value.

THE CITY PRISON

Has been much improved in the various arrangements constituting its government; and it is hoped that an unrelaxed application of the rules adopted for the government of the various branches will still further commend its faithful administration.

OUT-DOOR POOR.

This portion of our duty is one of great solicitude. The administration of its detail has our entire confidence; yet we are incessantly laboring to prevent the abuses which are welded to a system early established, and persistently insisted upon. The interrogatories which have been circulated to the extent of thousands beyond those that have been responded to, have, doubtless, been instrumental of great good, and will render great service in the revision of our work, and we hope to bring to light many whose object has been to deceive, and obtain help where it was not really needed. The figures show a decrease of appropriation to this class of applicants, notwithstanding we may add the fact that cases of reluctant application have really increased.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL

We present as an institution worthy of especial notice. No department of our trust has been more faithfully administered, and the changes which have been made have not only been practical and sound, but beneficial and economical. The economy in the use of gas, the reduction in almost every minute expenditure has extended throughout the whole of the various drains of the Institution.

The Apothecary, Storekeeper, and Engineer, show an attention to detail, which commends them to the Commissioners as well as the citizen for whom they act.

The Matron and her assistants, the Gatekeeper, and other officers, have united with the Warden to make the Institution equal in all respects with any other Institution in or out of the Department of Public Charities.

The Medical Board has been zealous in its action, endeavoring to increase the importance of its connection with the Institution, by adding to their heretofore great advantages, that of an established Medical College. Their success has exceeded the expectations of its most ardent friends, and we hope and believe that the union of the facilities which abound in the Department of Public Charities and Corrections, with the recently established Bellevue Hospital College, may be so applied, and so justly, considerately and humanely conducted, as to command the approbation of the entire community. There has been no abridgment of the ordinary facilities heretofore accorded to other schools, nor is it the intention to alter the rules to effect the great demands of other colleges; at the same time there must be a frank acknowledgment of the claims which constant service justly demands.

WARD'S ISLAND

Has been much improved in condition, and has yielded, as will be seen, a fair crop. We hope for an improved produce the next year, through the increased zeal of our officers and helpers.

The Commissioners acknowledge with gratitude the zealous and harmonious labors of the Clergy, and others who officiate in the religious services in every department of their trust.

OUR FINANCES.

The *neglect* on the part of the City Authorities to act upon the appropriations, while it furnishes the means of a very large profit to the bank of deposit, selected by the Chamberlain, is most unjust to the City. Nearly two months has already elapsed without this Department receiving a dollar from the proper source for the payment of its just indebtedness. We can discover no reason for delay, which seems to us legitimate; we only know that while others may be the gainers, the City is the loser. If any change is required in the affairs of the City, certainly a remedy should be found for this flagrant wrong.

THE COLORED HOME.

Is a home by itself, devoted to the care of old and infirm, as well as other colored adults and children. This Institution is conducted and supported chiefly by the liberality of the City, through this Department, and claims, and deserves, a word of commendation from this Commission.

THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM

Is also a branch of our charge, and is a proud monument to the faithful ladies who devote themselves to its welfare.

In considering the various duties which devolve upon the officers in the different positions in this Department, it is with no ordinary satisfaction that the Commissioners declare their obligations to those who are united in official duties with themselves, for their uniform desire to combine harmony and fidelity with efficiency and integrity; and they trust and believe that, while the same action is continued in the management of this branch of our City's munificence, there will be good reasons for all to claim the respect and confidence of those worthy of regard, to whom they at all times hold themselves accountable.

The Commissioners have endeavored to give their best attention to the trust placed in their hands. It remains for their fellow-citizens to test the result of their labors by the result of similar trusts here and elsewhere. To mark with *precision*, and justly balance the claims of "Charity and Correction," is more than could be fairly required from human effort. Taking, however, the ordinary standard as their guide, they are willing to stand or fall in the judgment and appreciation of their fellow-citizens.

S. DRAPER, President.
MOSES H. GRINNELL.
JAS. B. NICHOLSON.
ISAAC BELL, JR., Secretary.

RANDALL'S ISLAND, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

S. Draper, Esq., President Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

SIR: Since your first connection as an administrator of the charities of New-York City, on May 8, 1849, 16,041 children have been admitted to this Island. 14,000 children have been discharged, and are scattered in all parts of the Union—some in Maine, and more in Oregon. This Island is represented, between the Ohio River on one side, and the City of Iowa on the other, by more than 800 children, who send cheering accounts of their progress from time to time. A great many are in the army and navy of the United States.

Of 1,001 children in this Department when you organized the Board of Ten Governors, not one remains. During the year 1861, the two last have gone —one idiot, *deceased*. One boy, who was an *infant*, 2 *years old then*, gone out West.

The cost to the City for the above 16,041 children for 12 8-12 years, has been *one million four hundred and fifty-one thousand, one hundred and ninety-eight dollars.*

JOHN COMON, Clerk.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	1859.	1860.
Payments by Governors of Almshouse for the year 1859, as per Report	$793,524 87	
Payments by Governors of Almshouse, Jan. 1 to April 20, 1860—3 mos. 20 days		*a*$247,056 20
Payments by Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction from April 21 to Dec. 31, 1860—8 mos. 10 days		*b* 627,439 00
Total		$874,495 20
Payments by Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction for the year 1861	710,617 76	710,617 76
Decrease from 1859	$82,907 11	$163,877 44 Decrease from 1860.

a Of this amount was expended for Buildings and Repairs $15,192 96

b Of this amount was expended for Buildings and Repairs 106,631 67

The number of Keepers at the Penitentiary have been decreased 13, by the Commissioners, since the 20th April, 1860.

HON. HORACE GREELEY.—A free lecture will be delivered before the Twentieth Ward Republican Club this (Wednesday) evening, in Continental Hall, corner Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, by Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDER.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 11, 14, 17½, 22, 24, 25, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42.

[Advertisement.]

When Commodore NUTT first opened his batteries at Barnum's Museum the crowd was immense, but it has increased until that old temple of wonders is too small to accommodate all who come, especially now that the new Oriental play has proved so attractive and pleasing.

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION SOLDIERS!—Protect your health. No sensible man will leave the City without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. For wounds, bruises, sores, fevers and dysentery, these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

OUT—KNOX'S style of Gents' Hats, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 4—*In steamship Arabia, from Liverpool*—Gov. Bayley, lady, child, nurse and man servant, Mr. de Petestad, lady, 3 children, nurse and man servant, Miss de Petestad, G. H. Kunoth and lady, Mrs. Magie, L. Tree, lady, child and nurse, Mrs. Mercer, Miss Mercer, Isaac P. Francis, lady, child and nurse, Mr. Forbes and servant, E. W. Barron and servant, Escondon and servant, J. Lonergan, Mr. Migares, Dr. Millett, H. W. Baker, G. P. Smith, C. Gehrenbech, Robert Roy, George Trull, G. A. Morrison, Capt. J. L. Jordan, Mr. Motz, W. J. Cunningham, C. O. Wilte, E. C. Hall, F. Hiller, Mrs. M. P. Wells, Mr. Stoddard, lady and child, Judge J. Gano Winter, W. Cheeks, Fred. Benter, J. Gallerati, E. M. Warden, F. Lochner, D. D. Earle, J. L. Hubbard, Robert Nisbett, Simon Ohlmann, Seaton Flint, Edward Hagger.

MARCH 4—*In steamship Bremen, from Bremen, &c.*—Mr. Dutger, P. O. Brunzes, Dr. Julius Sameon, L. Ahrens, Mrs. Warrington, Count J. V. Schurelnits, Lina Busch and child, Wm. Hotse and lady, E. Badenstein, W. K. Pool, K. Kratoschvill, E. Waller, lady and child, S. Richards, W. D. Davis, G. W. Stake, lady and child, C. M. Nelson, G. Knight, Miss Adeline Dumelin, Delphine Disdore, Mrs. Louise Jounerandot and child, U. Von Kummer, and 67 in the steerage.

PERSONAL.

THE LETTER WRITTEN ME HAS BEEN received. Oblige me by writing again, with your address in full. The questions asked will then be answered.
SIXTH CAVALRY, U. S. Army.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THREE MILES ABOVE THE VILlage of Hackensack, N. J., the old established store and lumber yard of fifty years' standing, situated on the Hackensack River, with fine dwelling, store-houses, barns, &c. Also, about 12 acres of good land, with fine dwelling; will sell together or separate; stages run twice a day from the store to the Hackensack Railroad. Inquire of JAMES C. DEMAREST, on the premises, or of JASPER DEMAREST, at No. 297 Greenwich-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., New-York.

LOCOMOTIVE WORKS TO LET.—IN complete order, with ample grounds, tools and appliances generally—located in Lancaster, Pa.; rent exceedingly low. For further information apply to C. HAGER, Lancaster, Pa., or to PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff-st., New-York.

$2,000 TO $4,000 TO INVEST.—I WISH to connect myself with a legitimate business, in which my services and money would be profitable. Dry Goods preferred. Apply, personally, before 2 o'clock, or by letter (for a week) to WM. HARRIS, No. 180 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn. Country not objected to.

TO HATTERS.—A RARE CHANCE TO PURchase a hat and cap establishment of 15 years' standing; stock good and light; fixtures complete. Possession can be had immediately. Store and dwelling attached if desired. Rent low.
S. W. JOHNSON, No. 545 Hudson-st., New-York.

$5,000 PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG man of the first respectability desires a partner, either special or active, with the above amount of capital, to continue the coal business, for which he possesses great advantages; the best of City references given and required. Address Box No. 1,506, lower Post-office.

FOR SALE—$400.—THE GOOD-WILL, LEASE, stock and fixtures of a tea and grocery store long established, on the best thoroughfare in the City, doing a good business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Call or address H. K. THURBER, Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK FACTORY, 25X50, THREE stories, with engine, boiler and shafting, 10-horse power, on 113th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 161 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A CASH BUSINESS FOR $3,000, OR its equivalent in real estate. It must be sold for settlement, and is worth attention. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.

DRUG-STORE TO RENT—AN OLD STAND on Main-st., in the village of Peekskill. For terms, inquire of J. B. MILLS, Real Estate Agent, Peekskill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER'S

PALE XXX ALE

BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

IMPORTANT!

All Articles for Soldiers

should be sent by HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, NO. 74 BROADWAY, as they charge only half-rates.

Their Expresses run daily to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Fortress Monroe, and all points occupied by the Union army.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and the West,

Boston, Providence and the East.

This Company offers unsurpassed facilities for the rapid ane safe forwarding of gold, silver, bank notes, jewelry, and merchandise of every description; also, for the collection of notes, drafts and bills, with or without goods.

Expresses run on passenger trains, in charge of competent messengers.

RATES LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

In addition to our fast expresses, we have made arrangements to forward heavy freight in large quantities, munitions of war, army goods, Sutlers' goods, at rates lower than by any other line.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, No. 74 BROADWAY.

RHEUMATISM.—ALL THOSE AFFLICTED with rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, chilblains, cold and frost-bitten feet, by wearing METTAM & CO.'S PATENT GALVANO-ELECTRO-METALLIC INSOLES will find immediate and permanent cure, never having yet failed in hundreds of cases. Office No. 429 Broadway. Agent for Philadelphia, J. S. SANSON, 2,013 Girard-av.

No. 189 EAST 13TH-ST., NEW YORK, March 12, 1862.

DEAR SIR: At your request, I hereby cheerfully state that your ELECTRO-GALVANIC INSOLES have, within the past month, cured me of rheumatism in the back of my thigh, with which I have been afflicted. Until I obtained your Insoles, I fifteen years' standing. Until I obtained your Insoles, I never was free from it during that time. Now I consider myself completely cured. Yours respectfully,
JOHN R. LEWIS.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—AN AMERICAN young woman wishes a situation as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or would take care of an old or invalid lady; is a neat plain sewer; has no objection to travel; can give the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 359 6th av., near 22d-st.; ring private door, next to the jeweler's.

AN EXCELLENT AND DESIRABLE SERVANTS IN EVERY CAPACITY.—A very good assortment of most respectable persons are now in attendance at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S new office, No. 307 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS BROWNstone front house to let, No. 125 East 34th-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—OPPOSITE STUYVESANT PARK.—The first-class brown stone front house, No. 8 Livingston-place. Inquire of J. WILT, No. 126 East 34th-st.